

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

MARCH 25, 1908

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOLUME III, NO. 809

Stanley Rackham
R
Feb 28-08

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof
you are thinking of covering and we
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Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

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Especially LYNX, WOLF and FOX

SHIP AT ONCE. Will pay Higher Prices for all kinds of Furs.
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Highest prices paid for all kinds of
in carload lots. Special attention paid to low grade
samples WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX. Write
for shipping instructions and price circulars.

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

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Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st., 1906 - - - - \$17,447,679.00
Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1906, over 15,248

Over 15,248 farmers Insured. The largest Agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake
Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.



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Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing
to be good for 25 years and is really good for
a hundred. That's a roof of

**"OSHAWA"
GALVANIZED
STEEL SHINGLES**

Put them on yourself—common sense and a
hammer and snips does it. The building
they cover is proof against lightning, fire,
wind, rain and snow. They cost less because
they're made better, and of better material.
Write us and learn about ROOFING
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In buying a watch here you run no risk,
for our watches are fully guaranteed by
the makers; besides we stand back of
them with our guarantee to refund money
if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch
ever offered in the West—a 15-jewel
"Reesor Special" movement, an accurate
and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel,
solid back, dustproof case; the same
movement in a 20-year gold-filled case
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Sunny Southern Alberta

The Best Wheat Growing Territory
in Canada

We want agents everywhere to sell
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FLOUR and FEED DEALERS

We are ready to handle carloads of POTATOES
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These are some of the things that have helped to make our firm the foremost in the commission business to-day. It pays to
ship your grain to a strictly commission firm. Write for shipping instructions and further particulars. Send samples.

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Highest Prices Prompt Returns

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Works two rows at the cost of one



The Planet Jr. Two-Row, Pivot-Wheel Cultivator, Plow, Furrower, and Ridger is a wonder—a big money-saver. Works two rows at once—whether straight, crooked, or of irregular width. Great in checkrows! Cultivates crops up to 5 feet high, in rows of all widths from 28 to 44 inches. Never leaves open furrows next to plants. Covers two furrows of manure, potatoes, or seed at one passage. Try it! Designed by a practical farmer from actual experience; made from high carbon steel by a skillful manufacturer. Built to do thorough work, and to last a lifetime. Saves time, labor, horses, and money. Fully guaranteed. Every progressive farmer ought to own one. Write today for 1908 catalogue showing photographs of machine at work, and describing all Planet Jr. Horse and Hand Implements.

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Western Canada's Greatest Seed House and Western Agents for

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You may want something of this nature. Let us build it for you. You will find our prices as reasonable as our service is excellent.

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ALL ADVERTISING CONTRACTS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO A GUARANTEE OF 20,500 SWORN CIRCULATION

Farmer's Advocate and HomeJournal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED.
GENERAL OFFICES

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, Eng.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. In the United States, \$2.50 per year in advance. All other countries \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Express or P. O. Money Order or Registered letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

Address all communications to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



YOU'VE SEEN A CROWD

in a doorway, when people were all coming out, getting along easily, everybody pleasant, the tide moving right along together.

You've seen the same sort of doorway when the outs were trying to get in and the ins were trying to get out—everybody



confused, uncomfortable, cross, and no progress.

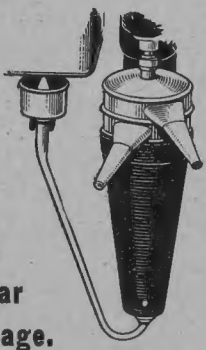
The first doorway represents the Tubular bowl bottom—the milk flowing from the supply tube, in a smooth current, directly into the separation process, rising smoothly through the bowl, all going the same way to the discharge pipes.

The second doorway represents the milk at the bottom of a top-feed "bucket-bowl" separator—at the bottom of all "bucket-bowl" separators. The supply of milk coming down from the top has to stop, reverse its current from down to up, and start into the separation process in conflict with what was previously in the bowl.

The TUBULAR

WORKS WITH ITSELF

By Reason of Bottom Feed
The Milk Entering a Tubular
Bowl Has Unobstructed Passage.



Working AGAINST Themselves

Is What All "Bucket Bowl" Separators Are Doing, Through Top Feed of Milk into the Bowl—Inflowing Milk Meets Obstruction at Bowl Bottom and Its Flow Must Be Reversed.

THE TUBULAR WORKS SMOOTHLY

The milk current starts upward without interruption, separation begins instantly and is uninterrupted in any way within the bowl, and the cream is discharged smooth and unfothed. The milk supply works WITH the Tubular.

In "bucket bowls" the milk stops and starts, is somewhat frothed before separation begins, is further chopped and churned by plates, discs, cones, and other bowl contents and can neither be well separated nor smooth. The top supply WORKS AGAINST the "bucket bowl."

This is one of the "reasons why" the Tubular skimming is cleaner than other separators will do, and far easier turning and the splendid butter that comes from unchurned, unwhipped, frothless, velvety cream.

Write for Catalogue No. 186 a new edition since January 1st, which tells the scientific and mechanical reasons for Tubular Superiority.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

WEST CHESTER, PA

Toronto, Can.

San Francisco, Calif.

Chicago, Ill.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Land Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on or farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

F. Mayne Daly, K.C.
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Daly, Grichton & McClure

Barristers & Solicitors

Office—Canada Life Building,

WINNIPEG, Man.

Advocate Ads for Results

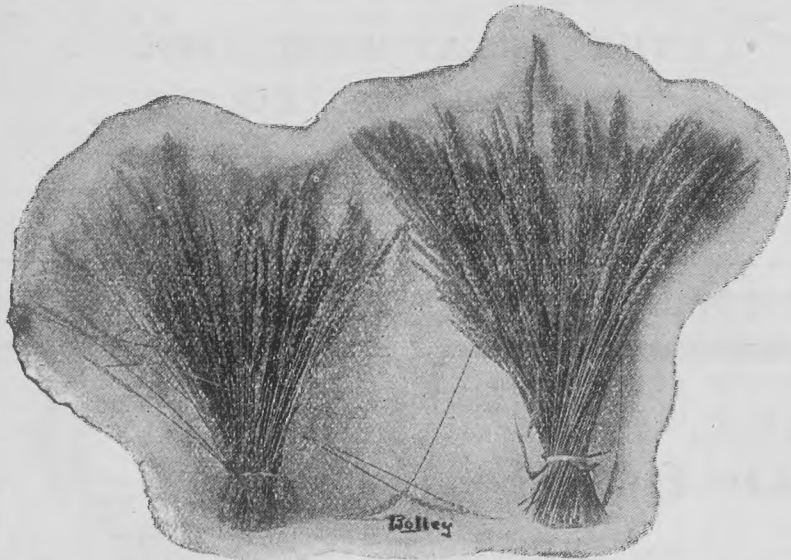
FORMALDEHYDE (Formaline)

Proven to be the best preventive of smut and to give additional vitality and larger yield to the grain without injurious effects as is the case when other chemicals are used.

BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM TESTS 1907

Treatment	Good Heads per sq. yard	Smutty Heads	Yield
Wheat treated with Formaldehyde - - -	339	1	34 bus. 40 lbs.
Wheat untreated - - -	270	177	17 bus. 50 lbs.

In this test the wheat treated with Bluestone was so seriously injured in vitality by the strength of the solution that comparisons are unfair.



The cut shows the efficient effect of the formaldehyde treatment. The seed used was the same in each case, quite smutty. Each bundle represents the heads cut from four feet of one drill. The large bundle grew from treated seed. The small bundle grew from untreated seed, 78 per cent. of smutted heads. There were none in the treated plot.—*North Dakota Bulletin*. Ask your dealer for Formaldehyde. The low vitality of seed from the 1907 crop demands careful treatment.

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Agents for Canada: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., of New York and Perth Amboy.

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Licensed under "The Manitoba Insurance Act." Full Government Deposit
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PUREBRED REGISTERED LIVE STOCK INSURANCE

HAIL INSURANCE (in Manitoba)

Our premium rates are as low as is consistent with fair and liberal treatment of our patrons. Our loss claims are adjusted and paid promptly.

Enquiries addressed to Brandon, Regina or Edmonton for information regarding these lines of Insurance will receive prompt attention

We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home companies need apply.

Your Next order for Route Cards and Business Stationery will be appreciated by us; we want to show you how much better our work is—"a little better than seems necessary."

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

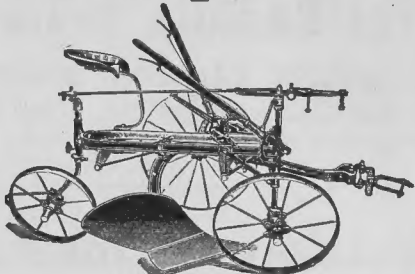
THE FARM LIBRARY

The following Books may be obtained through this office at the prices quoted.
All are well bound and are considered standards.

Judging Live Stock. John A. Craig.....	\$1.50	American Dairying. Gurler.....	1.00
Swine. Prof. G. E. Day.....	1.25	Cheesemaking. Dicker.....	1.75
Sheep Farming in America. J. E. Wing.....	1.00	Testing Milk and Its Products. Farrington & Woll	1.00
Modern Sheep Breeds and Management. Clark.....	2.00	A B C of Bee Culture. Langstroth.....	1.20
Horse Sense. J. E. Curreyer.....	1.00	Honey Bee. Langstroth.....	1.20
Profitable Stock Feeding. Prof. H. R. Smith.....	1.50	Horticulture in the North. D. W. Buchanan, St Charles, Man....	1.00
Veterinary Elements. Dr. A. G. Hopkins	1.00	Amateur Fruit Growing.....	50
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Study of Breeds. Prof. Thomas Shaw.....	1.50	Fruit Growing. Goff.....	1.00
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Horse Breeding. J. H. Saunders.....	1.50	Farm Wind Breaks and Shelter Belts. Green.....	25
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Shorthorn History.....	3.00	Standard of Perfection.....	1.50
Farm Livestock of Great Britain. Wallace.....	4.00	Taxidermy. Hasluck.....	50
Swine Husbandry. Shaw.....	1.50	American Tanner.....	25
Agricultural Economics. Taylor.....	1.25	Carpenters and Joiners' Handbook.....	75
Clovers and How to Grow Them. Prof. Shaw.....	1.00	Farm Blacksmithing. Drew.....	50
Grasses and How to Grow Them. Prof. Shaw.....	1.50	Farmer's Tanning Guide.....	25
Agricultural Botany. Percival.....	2.00	Farm Engines and How to Run Them. Stephenson.....	1.10
Farm Buildings.....	2.00	Illustrated Horse Breaking. Capt. M. H. Hayes.....	5.00
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Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

New Eclipse Plows



HIGH LIFT

The New Eclipse Gang Plow lifts higher than any other made, and lifts easily.

If you want it to lift not quite so high, a simple adjustment gives lower lift.

That makes it convenient for either a man or a boy.

Remember always, the high carbon steel frame, heavy beams, and the fact that no cast iron is used.

Drop us a postcard to-day for catalogue of

THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS

Made by THE FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., Madison, Wis.

THE STEWART-NELSON CO. LTD.
General Agents, Winnipeg

A Fifth Edition

of the leaflet "ACTUAL RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS" has been found necessary, so great is the demand for this convincing leaflet, showing, as it does, the profit returns being paid to Policyholders of The Great-West Life.

The pamphlet gives such clear and unmistakable proof of the value of the Great-West Policies that many Agents are finding it unnecessary to submit any other evidence to their prospects, and are using practically no other printed matter. To the influence of these "ACTUAL RESULTS" may be traced much of the large business being placed with the Company at the present time.

Those needing Life Insurance should send for a copy of the pamphlet. It shows how good an investment Life Insurance at its best may be.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - WINNIPEG

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British Columbia Irrigated Fruit Lands with Water Free

Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and NO RENT to pay for it. Apply to

W. O. WRIGHT, Managing Director

Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.
MIDWAY, B.C.

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B. M. Tomlinson & Co., Edward Building
opp. Eaton's, Winnipeg, Man.



BELLS
Memorial Bells a Specialty.
McShane Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

NOW YOU SEE IT AND NOW—YOU DON'T

The \$5.00 or \$10.00 which assumed enormous proportions when looked at in the light of a saving on the first cost of a cream separator are quickly lost sight of when the cheap machine and its results in actual use are compared with

The DE LAVAL Separator

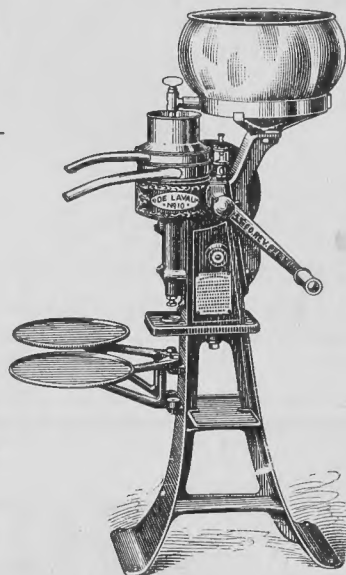
Lasts a lifetime and the qualities which satisfy are doing business long after price is forgotten.

The De Laval Separator Co.

MONTREAL

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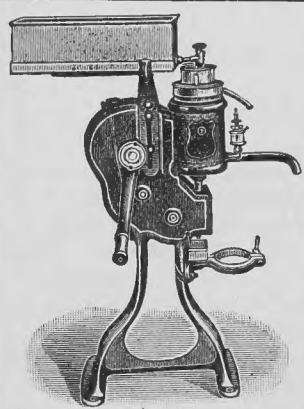
VANCOUVER



FOR 16 YEARS THE BEST!

STILL BETTER IN 1908

UNITED STATES Cream Separators.



The United States has always, since its introduction, separated more cream from the milk, and has done it more thoroughly and quickly than any other separator. The figures of the public national and international tests demonstrate this.

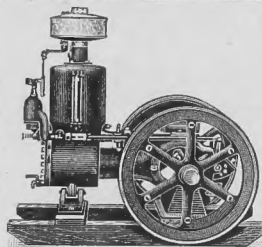
THE 1908 MODELS HAVE IMPROVEMENTS

which make the handling of milk still easier, quicker and more profitable. They do their work more efficiently, more economically than any other, and are built to wear. In spite of the fact that the demand is greater than ever before, and that dairymen everywhere are exchanging other makes for the reliable and efficient United States, the standard separator, we are prepared to make prompt deliveries anywhere.

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 110" and any desired particulars
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Auburn, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

490



If You Want a Gasoline Engine

that is "just all right" read this letter and write for our Catalogue and prices of

The Stickney Engine

Made in sizes 1 1/2 H. P. to 16 H. P.

"Melfort, Sask., March 6th, 1908.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,

I might just say a word regarding the 10 Horse Power Gasoline Engine I bought of you last August. I had no knowledge of Gasoline Engines when I bought this one and I have got along splendid with it. Have had no trouble at all and would not like to be without it. I think (to put it short) The Stickney is just all right.—Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. H. GRAINGER.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

It Pays to Read the Ads.

When you want anything look through the advertisements in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" and you will find the announcement of some firm able to supply you with most things you may require.

If you do not get satisfactory treatment from any of our advertisers, tell us about it.

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

March 25, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 809

EDITORIAL

A Winter Fair Assured.

ARRANGEMENTS now seem to be complete for the harmonious running of an annual Winter Fair at Brandon. Up to the holding of this year's fair the live stock associations under whose auspices the fair is held, had in no way committed themselves to utilize the magnificent building which the citizens of Brandon and surrounding district erected for the purpose of public gatherings, such as shows, sales, theatricals, etc., but during the progress of the fair an agreement was reached whereby a separate board, selected from the different live stock associations and the owners of the fair building, was formed whose duty it shall be to carry out the details of holding an annual Winter Fair. This, of course, does not commit the live stock associations to Brandon as a permanent location for the Winter Fair, but is a tentative endorsement of that location and as long as the associations elect representatives to the new board, known as the Manitoba Winter Fair Board, the live stock fraternity will be under at least moral obligations to hold their show and conventions in the new building.

The arrangement holds possibilities of more extensive usefulness for the Winter Fair as an educative function. Stock feeding as an industry is in need of the inspiration which accrues from the exhibiting of superior animals, from the discussions indulged in upon the problems of breeding and feeding, and from the inter-course between stockmen which develops the fraternal spirit. The Provincial Winter Fair, wherever tried, has justified its existence in a most substantial manner by being directly instrumental in increasing the quantity and quality of the meat products from the districts over which its influence extends. Manitoba has every reason to expect that her Winter Fair will accomplish equal results now that an annual event is assured and breeders can prepare stock for competition.

The Dollar Vote.

SECTIONAL rivalry and civic pride are useful agencies in the development of institutions only when they are properly directed. When they become rampant in organizations and take the form of a mild sedition, they injure the body in which they appear. Organizations extending over the whole Dominion frequently lose a large part of their usefulness by indulging the sectional spirit; in fact this fault is laid to the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association with plenty of evidence.

In Provincial organizations the sectional spirit does not so often work any particular injury unless it comes to the matter of electing officers on consideration of their residence rather than upon their abilities to serve the interests of the body whose suffrages they solicit.

At the recent live stock convention in Brandon, an exhibition of sectional prejudice was given that, to a considerable extent, defeated the intentions of the great majority of those who constitute the real working body of the different associations. Certain purposes were to be served by the election of representatives from the Western side of the Province and to this end memberships were registered of men who had no interest whatever in the affairs of the associations, other than to get them to commit themselves to certain policies that indirectly affected certain institutions with which these new members were connected. Against the result of the elections we are not protesting, but simply against the tactics employed. Minorities should learn the lesson of bowing graciously to the will of majorities. To delegate to a Dollar the power to

defeat the judgment and honest intentions of some men amiably disposed towards an institution, is not the best method of building up a militant organization.

A Hollow Horn.

THE ANNOUNCED intention of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to form itself into a voluntary association may or may not be true. That matters little to the public. The thing that holds the public's interest is the endeavor of a corporation to get beyond the influence of law. One would imagine that for the sake of inspiring confidence in their transactions, any body of men would take pains to have it understood that its members endeavored to act within the law. To form a voluntary association for the express purpose of avoiding the provisions of the law is nothing more nor less than an open declaration of commercial buccaneering. Somehow all these threats of the Exchange ring hollow. The public cannot get a conviction that they mean anything more than a show of resentment for the sole purpose of making the producers of grain imagine that the octopus is mortally wounded.

One for The Clover Crop.

AS OUR readers know, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has made somewhat of a hobby of insisting upon the value of clover as a crop to improve the soil, a valuable stock food, and, in some cases, a profitable crop to grow for seed. Some years ago, we conducted a competition in clover growing which proved helpful in spreading the knowledge of the methods of producing this crop and eventually the public gained considerable inducement to try some clover. Since that time we have not preached so persistently, believing that a judicious amount of practice should accompany precept. This we are glad to know is the case, for in all parts of the West we are coming in contact with clover growers. In sections where clover seed can be depended upon to grow, with considerable certainty, red clover is grown in large fields, so much so that Mr. Bedford, of Brandon, estimates that two tons of seed were produced from the 1906 clover crop in Manitoba. Further West, and on more open prairie, white clover and alsike act as pioneers in the preparing of the land for the larger varieties, and still farther West, in the range country, alfalfa is now an established fact, has its preachers at farmers' meetings and is being rapidly introduced all over Alberta. Clover is the crop that is marking the way of the progressive farmer.

Like most other useful and beneficial innovations, the spread of clover growing has not made uninterrupted progress. The season of 1907 was particularly rough on new seedlings, and no doubt discouraged many recently made enthusiasts, but the reverse of the loss of one crop should not deter one from trying again. In countries where clover is an established crop, it is quite frequent that seeding will be a total failure in some seasons. The spring of 1908 is here, clover will grow in Western soils, it is a crop that is well worth cultivating and the seed should be liberally scattered from the mountains to the Great Lakes. Make it a point to seed some clover.

"Power, Lot, God Help Us."

The story beginning in this issue is worth reading. It will not take long to go through the first chapter and that is a story in itself but not the best part of "Power Lot, God Help Us." Fiction of the kind we endeavor to present is not merely diversion. The people who read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL do not do so for diversion, they want thought, inspiration and truth. All these are contained in our new story. Power Lot deals with a problem of the present

day and while it may not be a problem which vexes the minds of Western Canadians, still there is sufficient of interest and sympathy in our souls to want to know how others meet their difficulties and what those difficulties are. We are rather proud of having secured "Power Lot" and to those of our readers to whom it appeals we suggest they mention it to their friends. We want the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to grow.

Forests for The Future.

Every person in Canada approves of the action of the Dominion Government in setting aside the whole Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains as a forest reserve. The move is in line with advanced thought upon the subject of timber reservation throughout the world. Nations the world over are endeavoring to solve their individual forestry problems and some of them are paying immense sums to secure to their Government lands for forestry purposes. The action of the Canadian Government takes time by the forelock. It may not be feasible to at once institute modern forestry methods in the new reserve and in a short time secure a revenue from the timber grown, but the retaining of the land insures future administrations against huge expenditures and devotes an immense area of land to the purposes for which it is best suited. Inventive genius may in time provide us with a serviceable substitute for wood but it is rather imprudent to trust to such an agency and go on using up our forest resources. Public sentiment is not averse to even more of the public domain being set apart for national forests.

Farm Labor Increasing.

On the other side of the line and to a less extent here, the financial flurry of last autumn and the commercial and industrial depression that followed in its wake, have had the effect of releasing a considerable supply of unskilled labor for industrial pursuits and making it available for the farm. Farm labor may not become over abundant here but it seems reasonably certain that the supply will be greater than for some time, and if sufficient inducement in wages and working and living conditions were offered a good portion of those who are now seeking farm employment could be permanently retained in agriculture.

But if they are to be so retained, conditions in the industry must change considerably. Permanent employment must be offered at a living wage. Unskilled labor cannot maintain itself by working half time. Stability must be given the occupation. The working hours per day must be fixed as they are fixed in other industries. Possibly they require to be lessened, for no man in this age requires to labor from sunrise till after sunset to gain a livelihood. Under compulsion he may do so for a time but no business demanding that those engaging in it shall so live will for long find men seeking employment in it.

Agriculture is never able to compete successfully with other industries in a close labor market.

It does not adapt itself rapidly enough to changing conditions. It fails to respond in times of buoyancy and expansion, and hence is always inferior in the advantages and emoluments offered to those engaging in it.

Present conditions may for a time drive men back again to farm life. But only for a time. The least desirable line of labor will always have the fewest workers competing to engage in it. Farm labor will never be so abundant as it formerly was, at least not here where the opportunities for the laborer to quickly become an employer of workers are so easy to grasp.

HORSE

Glasgow Stallion Show.

I ought to have written a week ago, giving some account of the Stallion Show held in Glasgow. This is the great opening event in the Clydesdale year. It is not now the thronged event that it used to be, but it is still an outstanding event in the Clydesdale calendar. It used to be a great hiring-fair, and, if all societies held over making their engagements until the Glasgow Stallion Show, in the beginning of February, it would see one of the briskest day's work in the agricultural calendar. So far, however, is this from being the case, that between eighty and ninety stallions were hired for service in 1908 before the first of February, and so keen is the competition for the best horses that the Stranraer and Rhins of Galloway Society, on the day preceding the Stallion Show, actually hired Mr. Marshall's Memento (13100) for the season of 1909. Imperialist (11376) was the last week hired for 1909 by the Central Banffshire Association.

The Show itself, on February 5th, was an unequalled success so far as it went. The finals were a significant triumph for the Sir Everard family. The two great trophies of the breed, the Brydon 100-gs. Challenge Shield, and the Cawdor 50-gs. Challenge Cup, were won, respectively, by Mr. James Kilpatrick's Perfect Motion (13123) and Mr. Marshall's Memento (13100). The former was preferred to the latter in the class competition. Perfect Motion is by the noted Baron o' Buchlyvie (11263), which has three times been second at the H. & A. S. Shows. He is a son of Baron's Pride, and a most successful breeding horse. Memento won the shield two years ago. He has thickened and developed immensely in the interval. He is a black horse, and was got by Baden Powell (10963), whose sire was Sir Everard, and his dam a daughter of Baron's Pride. Sir Everard was sire of Baron's Pride. These horses, Perfect Motion and Memento, are of different types. The former has a perfect top and perfect action. He is closely related to Mr. Bryce's Perpetual Motion. He has a great body, and from the crown of his head to his tail the outline is all one could desire. He has splendid feet and his cart-horse type sends him far forward. His pasterns are rather short all round, and he is not so sweet and "flashy" in the quality of his feather" as could be wished. Memento has great, solid, sound feet, and long, springy pasterns, with the gay, dashing motion which Clydesdale breeders love. He has big, flat bones and powerful forearms; indeed, for fore quarter she is simply invincible. His top is good, but not as good as that of Perfect Motion, and, in formation of hind legs, he comes short of the merits of that horse. His hocks are straight enough, and his thighs are rather open. Were his hind legs and quarters equal to his forelegs and head, neck, shoulders and withers, he could easily beat his competitor. As things are, the other has the advantage over him in these particulars. Third prize in the class went to a typical Clydesdale horse in Sir Spencer (13211), one of the truest Clydesdales shown, and, in respect of type, perhaps the best on the ground. He is owned by Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and was got by Sir Hugo (10924), another son of Sir Everard which is leaving exceptionally good stock. If type alone should be considered, Sir Spencer was the best Clydesdale stallion exhibited. A handsome Hiawatha horse named Margrave 12240, bred by Mr. Robert McFarlane, Tornewich, who is now in Canada, and owned by Mr. John Pollock, Langside, Glasgow, was fourth. The judges who selected the premium horse for the Glasgow district preferred him before Sir Spencer.

In the three-year-old class, for a second year in succession, first prize went to a son of the famous Royal Chattan, Chaatan Again, a thick, blocky horse, the winner this year. He is owned by Mr. W. S. Park Hatton, Bishopston, and his dam was got by Prince of Erskine (9647), which had the Glasgow premium some years ago. He was got by the £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion (6178). Royal Chattan was got by Clan Chattan (10527), out of the dam of Baden Powell. Mr. Clark's big colt, Lothian Pride (13614), by the Top Gallant horse, Lord Lothian (5998), out of another Baron's Pride mare was second, and Mr. Taylor's Sir Hugo horse, Sir Dighton (13760), the Dumbartonshire premium horse, was third. This is a great-moving horse, and up to a big size. Some good judges regarded him as the best three-year-old shown. Fourth place was taken by Mr. Marshall's Musilino (14284), a very handsome, big colt, by the champion Marcellus (11110). He was fancied for the Glasgow premium by some, but the judges for that competition preferred Chattan Again. Musilino looks quite like growing into a future champion.

In the two year-old class, Mr. Kilpatrick, the owner of Perfect Motion, had first prize with his beautifully-balanced colt, St. Clair. He was second at the H. & A. S. show last year, and while his sire was Sir Humphrey (11942), his dam was yet another daughter of Baron's Pride. This is one of the best colts seen in the Glasgow Show. Had he been declared champion no one would have quarrelled with the verdict. The second in the class was Sam Black, a thick, black colt by Baron o' Dee, a son of Baron's Pride, and the

third was Scotland Yet, by Royal Favorite, out of the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Chester Princess, also by Baron's Pride. In a very fine class of yearling colts Mr. George Alston, Loudounhill, Darvel, was first with Black Douglas, a lovely colt, by Revelanta (11876), a former Cawdor Cup winner, and a son of Baron's Pride. Altogether, the Stallion Show of 1908 was a big triumph for the Sir Everard tribe.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Preparing Horses for Spring Work.

A great many farm horses have lived in partial or complete idleness since farm operations in the field ceased last fall, and, as the time when those horses will again be required to do a good day's work in the field is not far distant, it will be to the interest of their owners to see that they get some preparation for said work during the few weeks that remain before it has to be done. Some may say that the few months' idleness have given the horses all the preparation that is necessary, and that, after such a long rest, they should be in condition to go to work with renewed vigor. The case is just the opposite. The long rest, notwithstanding how well they may have been fed, nor how well they may look and feel, has unfitted them for work. During these months of partial inaction, the muscular system and the respiratory system have lost tone as the result of reaction, and, in order that a horse may give good service at any kind of work, we all will admit that both of these systems must be strong and vigorous. A few months' rest and light feeding will probably do a horse good by giving comparative rest to the systems mentioned, if care be taken to gradually give them fresh tone; but if they are to be taken from said conditions and suddenly asked to perform the work of a horse, it will be found that a great mistake has been made somewhere. This fact is frequently noticed on a farm where one or more teams have been worked all winter and others have been idle until the spring work commences, when all available horse help is expected to work. The teams that have been used during the winter, while possibly not so fat nor fine-looking as the others, will do a fair day's work in the field with apparent ease, while the others soon tire, perspire very freely, breathe laboriously, and fail in flesh; their shoulders become swollen and raw, their muscles become sore, and it is practically impossible to get satisfactory service out of them. A little reasoning will convince the owner that this is what he might reasonably expect. Tissues and organs, whether external or internal, that have become soft and flabby as the result of inaction, cannot be suddenly brought back to a condition that will withstand with impunity the exertion necessary for a working horse. This condition of tone must be gradually acquired. This year, on account of the comparative scarcity and high price of food, many of the idle horses, that in ordinary years have been well fed during the idle season, have not received the food necessary to build up muscle and bone, and are less fitted for work than usual. Then, again, there are many young horses, as yet practically unhandled, that will be required, for the first time, to perform the functions of a horse in harness in the fields. These, for the purposes under discussion, may be classed with horses that have had a winter's idleness. All horses of either class should now be given regular daily exercise, and the grain ration should be increased in proportion to the amount of exercise given or light work performed. The exercise should be gradually increased. It will not be sufficient to allow them to run in a paddock or yard a few hours daily. It is necessary that they be given their exercise in harness, and it is advisable that the harness, especially the collars, be those in which they will be worked later on. The exercise will gradually give tone to both muscular and respiratory systems, and the friction of the collar and other parts of the harness will gradually harden and toughen the skin and underlying muscles, and lessen the danger of soreness when put to regular work. One of the greatest and most frequent troubles with farm horses, especially young horses, or those that are put to regular and heavy work in warm weather without due preparation, is sore shoulders. We say this is a very common trouble; at the same time, it is a condition that should seldom be seen, and, in most cases, is the fault of the teamster. When the collar fits properly, and reasonable care is taken to keep it clean, it should not cause sore shoulders. Close attention to the condition and fitting of the collar is necessary at all times. Because a collar fits well when work commences, is no reason why it should do so a few days or weeks later. A collar must fit properly, not only in depth, but in breadth. If too short or too narrow it will pinch some place and cause trouble. If too long, it will almost surely cause soreness on or near the points of the shoulders, and if too wide, it rolls more or less, and, of course, this increases friction and causes soreness; and if a horse with too wide a collar be worked to an implement with a tongue, the top of his neck will in all probability soon become sore. A collar should fit snugly at all points; at the same time, undue pressure at any point must be avoided. A horse in good flesh and unused to work may be put to work in a perfectly-fitted collar, but the muscles of the shoulder soon become less bulky. They are somewhat soft at first, but exercise and friction have a tendency to lessen the bulk of muscular elements, hence the shoulders become smaller in all

directions, and, as a consequence, the collar is too large. When this occurs, there will be trouble if a fresh collar that will fit properly be not provided, or the old one made to fit by the use of a sweat-pad or refilling. When the collar fits properly, is kept clean and removed when the horse is in the stable, even for a short time, and lifted forward to allow the shoulders to cool a little occasionally, when the horse is given a few minutes to stand, there should not be sore shoulders or sore necks; but when these precautions are not observed, trouble will most surely occur during warm weather. The time has certainly arrived when horses should be prepared for spring work, and the teamster who fits his team by careful work or exercise and intelligent feeding will reap the benefit during April and May, and, in fact, during the whole season, as a team that has gone wrong from want of proper preparation will not thoroughly recover for several months.

"WHIP."

More on Judging Clydesdales.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

A friend of mine, an Englishman by the way, drew my attention to the letter, which appeared in the issue of March 4th, and which was signed "Canadian Clydesdale Enthusiast." That gentleman seems to be very much offended at "some short-sighted, narrow-minded correspondents, who have seen fit to severely criticise the judging at our principal show last summer." He has also no difficulty in tracing an under current of disdain for Englishmen as Clydesdale judges. Now sir, it was I, who in reality, set the heather on fire. I am the correspondent, "Border Chief," who, weeks before the Winnipeg fair took place, in a periodical Canadian letter to the "Scottish Farmer," pointed out that trouble in Clydesdale circles at that Fair would likely ensue. How far that forecast proved true, is now old history. At that time I said, "An Englishman ought never to be asked to judge Clydesdales," and a Scotchman ought never to be asked to judge Shires." I hold the same view still, and if anything, the exhibition given by an Englishman, in the Clydesdale ring in Winnipeg, added strength to it.

I might just here state that this is the second time within recent years that an Englishman has floundered badly in Winnipeg, when trying to place the best ones in their proper place. I refer to Major Spark, when he gave an exhibition of judging Clydesdales by the score card, in the spring of 1904. Two mares were scored on. Their names were "Macara's Jewel" and "Princess Ethel." To the former he gave 97½ points, and to the latter he gave 93½ points. I am quoting these figures from memory, and if there is a point wrong either one way or another I am here open to correction. I think that I was the only person, either in, or around Winnipeg, who disputed the correctness of this scoring, and subsequent events at the Dominion Fair held in Winnipeg the following July, did not, by a very long way, support the Major's scoring. In short, Princess Ethel won the three-year-old filly class quite easily, while the one with the tall spring score, could not even get a place.

I am also accused of belittling the quality of Baron's Gem. Another correspondent to the "Scottish Farmer" was of the same mind, and to him I replied, that had Baron's Gem never left Britain, he never would have shone outside the poacher circle. I may just here state that there are some very fine horses in Scotland that have to be content with a poacher's district. In fact, some of them are a very long way better horses than ever the horse in question was, even in his palmy days.

Your enthusiastic correspondent asks if "Baron Kitchener" would be a desirable horse at the head of a breeding establishment. I say "No!" But at the same time, it would be an interesting fact to know whether or not this horse was sold as a breeder and whether or not his Canadian purchaser intended to treat him as such, or whether he was meant for a purely speculative stroke at the expense of some unsuspecting syndicate.

A little further on again your correspondent states that "our shows in Western Canada are on a higher plane, and the majority of our exhibitors are thorough sportsmen, etc."

I have had the honor and likewise the pleasure of judging horses at a good few fairs in Canada and I cheerfully state that the majority of exhibitors are thorough sportsmen. In short, the quality of the stock in certain districts, and the earnestness of the bulk of the exhibitors are, in a young country like this, to be highly commended, but there are certain customs in force by certain exhibitors, that would not for one moment be tolerated in any show in Britain. In a great many shows in Britain the owners of stock are not, themselves, allowed to lead them into the show ring. This would be treated as being a distinguishing mark. Now I wish to ask your enthusiastic correspondent if he ever happened to see certain grooms from certain stables, in a showing in Canada, wearing jerseys with the name of their stable emblazoned thereon, both back and front. If he has not, I have. In the last paragraph of his letter, Enthusiast says, "There never was a man nor a beast, that was a perpetual winner." I would just point out to him that, in Scotland to-day there are two Clydesdale horses alive that have never tasted defeat; both are Cawdor

Cup winners. Not once but repeatedly, both horses gave all comers every opportunity to down them for years and years on end, before being finally withdrawn from the showing. These two horses' names are "Hiawatha" and "Prince of Carruchan." I had the pleasure of seeing the first mentioned horse win, not only his first, but also the last championship, for which he competed.

For the benefit of "Enthusiast," I would just like to inform him that I have been mixed up with the breeding, handling, and exhibiting of Clydesdales, more or less, since the year 1878, when I first came in contact with a horse called "Skelmorlie." I wonder if he was born at that time, if so, possibly he was keeping a sharp lookout on some bigoted Scotchman. I would further like to inform him that on different occasions in time past, certain selections of breeding stock, did not in the end, betray the slightest trace of short-sightedness. It might also interest him to know that at a certain fair in Canada last year, amongst others, two Clydesdale stallions were brought into the ring in which I was officiating as judge. The one was an imported animal, and the other was Canadian bred. Had I been in any way partial, bigoted, or narrow-minded, it is more than likely that the imported animal would have been placed first, but such was not the case, as he did not deserve that position, and consequently did not get it. In conclusion allow me to state that I have forgotten more about Clydesdales than a great many "Canadian Clydesdale Enthusiasts" ever knew. I would also like to state that some of my best and most respected neighbors are Englishmen; in fact some of the most enterprising, and successful men in this particular locality are English.

I have for many years written under the "Nom de plume" of Border Chief, but in the present case, I consider it most advisable to come out into the open, and sign myself

GEORGE FERGUSON.

Cartwright, Man.

Money in Special Purpose Horses.

(Part of an address by H. G. Reed, V. S., Georgetown, Ont., at the Ontario Winter Fair, December, 1907.)

I do not advocate the breeding of any of the different types, and do not wish to say that one breed is so very much better than another. I believe the farmer is perfectly justified in gratifying his own taste in the matter of horse-breeding. While I think the draft horse is the best for the farm, yet I know many farmers who don't care to raise draft horses; they say, we don't like these heavy horses, and I wouldn't urge a farmer with feelings of that kind to go into draft horses. Let him breed a lighter horse. He can breed a profitable horse that is light; but there is one thing I wish to emphasize, and that is that a farmer should breed some special-purpose horse.

What is a special-purpose horse? We have several classes of them. We have draft, carriage, road and saddle horses; they are all special-purpose animals. Then we have a general-purpose horse. What is the general-purpose horse? As a rule, it is an animal that will not conform to any of the types that I have mentioned. The great bane of the horse-breeding interests of this country is a large proportion of the farmers are engaged in the breeding of general-purpose horses. I don't wish to be understood as speaking too hard of these horses. I know that the large proportion of farming work is done by them, and that they are good, useful animals, but there is not a uniform market demand for them. Occasionally any kind of a horse will sell right, but there is not a gentleman in this audience but knows that a few years ago a general-purpose horse would not sell for what it cost to raise him, and yet, even at that time, a good special-purpose horse would sell readily for a fair price, sometimes for a real good price. A special-purpose horse might be described as an animal specially fit for some particular kind of work. Take a draft horse, for instance; he is fit for dray work, and not fit for anything else. If you have an ideal carriage horse, he is simply a carriage horse, and, while he may be used for other purposes, he is not an excellent horse in any other class. The same may be said of the road horse and the saddle horse. If you are going to raise ideal purpose horses, you must have animals bred along some special line. You cannot produce them in the way in which general-purpose horses are produced.

CROSS-BREEDING PRODUCES GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES.

In almost every case a general-purpose horse is a cross-bred animal, and that is why we have so many general-purpose horses in the country. Farmers have got so into that baneful way of crossing the breeds that they have nondescript animals that don't sell for good prices, and can't be raised at a profit. In draft horses, you can breed Shires, Clydesdales or Percherons, or Belgian or Suffolk Punch, or Lower-Canadian draft horses, though the latter would not be considered draft horses here. Make up your mind what breed you are going into, and then stick to that breed. I suppose you are aware of the fact that four grades will enable a man to register a filly foal I know men in this audience that have been breed-

ing horses for forty years, and they could not show me an animal with two crosses of one breed in its make-up, simply a mixed-up conglomerate and nondescript horse. In the show-ring we are often called upon to decide between six or eight or ten or twelve general-purpose horses, and we will have animals ranging all the way from race-horses to draft horses. There is no well-recognized or uniform type as applied to general-purpose horses. Some farmers cannot distinguish between the type of a carriage horse and a road horse. If they have a pair of light-bred horses, they are sometimes at a loss to know how they ought to enter them in the show-ring, and sometimes they will enter them in both classes, and then size up the exhibits and put them in where they will have the best chance to get the prize-money. A man who understands his business ought to know the difference between a carriage horse and a road horse, because they are bred along different lines. We have some good carriage horses on the "Other Side," bred from Standard-bred horses, and they get some excellent horses bred in that way; but in Canada, the best carriage horses are the product of Hackney or Coach sires. A road horse is nearly always the product of a Standard-bred.

MANY LINES OF SPECIAL-PURPOSE BREEDING.

You have a large range before you; you can gratify any particular taste you have and still raise a special-purpose horse, and I can assure you that farmers who have been breeding these general-purpose horses would make more money if they devote their attention to raising special-purpose horses, which would not cost them any more money, and they would produce a young horse that would sell for double the amount that a general-purpose horse does. Every farmer should try to make a specialty of breeding; it is the man who specializes who is going to succeed, and I would say, cease raising the general-purpose horse, and raise an animal of special-purpose type, if you wish to attain success. If a farmer is breeding only horses enough to supply his own demands for the working of his farm, then I say to that man, breed whatever kind of horse suits your own purpose best. I remember, one time, out in a Western Province, meeting a man on a hill with a steer and a mule hitched together, and I said to him, "Why is it that you select such a team as that?" "Well," he said, "they answer the purpose." When you are raising horses for the purpose of selling them, you have got to raise the kind of horse the buyers will buy from you, and there never was a time in the history of the horse market of Canada that there were not men going up and down the country trying to buy good draft horses and road horses, carriage horses or saddle horses.

Agricultural Societies and Stallions.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

As the stallion season will soon be around again, will you permit space in your valuable paper, to draw the attention of interested parties to the present bad condition under which horses are travelled.

Generally the owner has to arrange the routes, as well as he can, lots of guess work. His horses are at set fees, but should the mare have no foal, he gets nothing at all and in many cases no blame can be attached to the horse. There is no set date for collecting fees, it is generally a case of catching your "hare", and the result is a wait of months before the owner knows where he stands. The accommodation given, in many cases, is quite unsuitable for a valuable stallion, and the method of trying mares is faulty, owners seeming to place no importance upon this. The idea of having stallions "Vetted" and giving certificates is good, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Why not get each agricultural society to fix centers where delegates can be chosen, and send these delegates to the forthcoming stallion shows, to offer their terms to the horses that suit them. Routes could then be properly arranged, also a date set to collect fees, and the farmer would be more particular to have his mares tried, if he were a member of his district's society. In short, follow as far as possible the Scotch lines. Something of this sort would be most beneficial to every owner of stallions, and it would encourage men to put money into really good sires, as the better a sire, the better a district he would get. As things are, many are going on simply because they have the horses, because it cannot be for the sake of the encouragement given by the agricultural societies, and they should be the main spring to work the business on business lines. Hoping this rough note may start some other pens on the subject.

"Hillcrest" Stock Farm. B. C. "SURCINGLE."

(We have heard the Scotch system advocated, and in fact, something of the kind is in operation in Alberta, but as yet there does not seem to be enough men of one mind in a district to ensure a stallion owner patronage in advance. Horse breeding is not taken seriously enough, and besides owners and importers of stallions would rather sell outright to private parties than to bother arranging districts at the small premiums that Canadian horse breeders would pay. Ed.)

STOCK

Comment, Criticism, and Enquiry Invited.

Advantages of a Dressed Meat Trade.

PAPER READ AT THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

The question of trade in dressed meat, such as beef, pork, and mutton, and the movement in such products among different Provinces, and for export, is one of big possibilities, particularly to Western Canada.

We will gradually, but surely, get away from the old fashioned system of killing live stock on the farms, with a consequent loss of valuable by-products and the almost unsaleable condition of the meats when not handled properly. In the natural evolution of business also, we will find that butchers all over the country will avoid waste and expense and save more money by being able to get dressed meats, portions and cuts of carcasses in such quantities and at such times to suit them from various packing centres, than by killing stock in their own slaughter house. There are cases without number to-day, where farmers, really blind to their own self-interest, kill their own cattle and hogs, and sell carcasses, sometimes nearby, and often by shipping long distances, at a big discount under what the live animals would have brought; they either could have sold direct to some concern buying live stock, or have sold to a live stock dealer for his next car. It is true that distances from railroad often makes country slaughtering necessary, but with improvement in transportation facilities and settling up of the country, such conditions will be overcome.

It is only natural and logical that big houses or concerns with proper and up-to-date facilities can prove a benefit to farmers and community at large, in that they are able to make use of all by-products, minimize natural waste in slaughtering, and handle all meats under sanitary and scientific conditions; this proves a big help in the long run to the farmer and stock-raiser, and in a greater degree to the consumer.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION: Since September 1907, we have had the benefit of Canadian Government inspection; every animal slaughtered being subject to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by Government veterinarians. The rigid inspection law we are working under is a splendid protection to the consuming public and the good derived from it will be wide-spread. When the people come to fully realize the advantages of dressed meat and meat food products, which bear the Government stamp of approval, they will be less inclined to want country or farm slaughtered meats. It is reasonable that the movement of live stock to big centers should be more general, making it simpler for the purposes of Government inspection and minimizing the risk of affected meats going to consumers. It seems that tuberculosis is always to be found among dairy cows, and the sooner it is stamped out the better. Precautions in this respect for the public health should be strictly lived up to.

EXPORT TRADE: It is hard to forecast the future of exporting of dressed beef from Canada. This business so far is in its infancy, but it seems first of all there would need to be better stock, and more important still, better quality by feeding, before Canadian dressed beef could hope to compete with corn-fed beef from United States on anything like a satisfactory or comparative basis. As it is now, dressed beef from our ranch cattle would likely be compared in England to ordinary quality and lower cost beef from other countries. Western Canada is at present limited to one line of railway to Atlantic sea-board and this naturally means slow time, and a big risk in moving perishable products of any kind.

One thing seems certain, cattle raisers in our Western Provinces should work towards improving the quality of their cattle. In the English markets, Canadian ranch cattle sell at a big discount under Ontario, and in turn Ontario cattle sell at a big discount under United States finished cattle. Changes may not come all at once, but it is almost sure that with improvement in looking after his cattle, better care, less neglect, more feed and better feed, quicker time in transit and other things; that our Western cattle raiser will gradually get conditions in the cattle trade to a better basis.

REFRIGERATION: Among the innumerable points involved in successfully handling perish-

able meat products. is the matter of modern refrigeration. There are many systems and methods of mechanical refrigeration and then all show advantages without number over the old fashioned ice-house process. In fact the successful handling of dressed beef depends entirely on gradual and thorough chilling. The chain of equal and proper temperature is kept up by moving perishable products from the packing house to destination in well iced refrigerator cars, and in shipments for export, a quick transfer is made to refrigerator boxes on the open liners.

PORK: So far as export business in pork product goes, Canadian bacon and hams take high rank, and owing to better type of hog, good feeding and good handling, hams and bacon from Eastern Canada usually bring a premium in England over meats from other countries. As to Western Canada, the hog industry is in its infancy, but it is certain that farmers in the Western Provinces will realize advantages to be had from mixed farming and take advantage of demand which is apt to be both steady and heavy. Our farmers should reap the advantage by furnishing a bigger supply of hogs so as to keep out American meat product. Values go up and down, according to supply and demand of markets elsewhere. Western farmers will be a long time in meeting the demand, and when they do equal it and offset supply now coming from United States, we will have the biggest meat customer in the world to help out—England.

Farmers in the West should follow the lead of the farmers in Ontario and other districts, and improve the type and value of their hogs by using pedigree breeding stock. When breeds run down it makes an unsuitable hog, slow-maturing and wasteful in cutting up. Economic mistakes are often made by farmers in selling off brood-sows. This is often-times made necessary by local conditions, short of feed, etc., but sometimes foresight and patience in these cases would be well repaid.

TRANSPORTATION: When we get more railways out of Western Canada we will be much better off. When we are limited to one trans-continental line, it, or anything else subject to human agencies, is apt to go unevenly at times, and with the big load of business Canada has been carrying on for several years, it is not surprising that there have been delays and congestion. Our railroads should furnish cars more promptly, make better time, and handle live stock in transit with more care, avoiding bruises and shrink. All these points bear directly, and indirectly, on quality and condition of the finished product.

W. P. NICHOLSON.

Raising Hogs by the Use of Forage Crops.

The following brief outline of a hog raising method of which pasturage and green feed forms the basis, was given in the form of an address by Prof. W. B. Richards, at a farmer's convention in Fargo, N. D., recently. Prof. Richard's subject was, "A Profitable Method of Raising Swine under North Dakota Conditions." The system advocated is not a theoretical one by any means, having been worked out practically and with profit at the agricultural college of that State.

"It is my object, to outline a method of handling pigs from birth until marketed, based on the use of forage crops or mature crops that can be hogged off. In discussing the plan we will assume that 100 pigs is the number that is to be raised and the areas devoted to the different crops that will be needed to be grown will provide for this number.

"Provide an acre of brome grass and turn the pigs with their dams into it about May 15 or as near that date as possible, depending upon weather conditions. The pigs need not be over two or three weeks old when turned out, providing shelter is furnished in the lot. This can be done by the use of movable cots. These cots will also serve in the other lots that are devoted to the growth of the other forage crops to be turned into later. Brome grass starts early and will furnish pasture earlier than any of the other varieties of grasses. By getting the pigs out early they will thrive much better than they will in pens or yards where they are apt to suffer from lack of exercise. The sows should be fed a good liberal supply of grain, although they will not require as much as if they did not have the run of the pasture. A ration of two-thirds ground barley and one-third shorts in the form of a slop will give good results. The pigs should be fed separately in an enclosure, which they will enter, but which will keep out the mothers. The object in providing the brome grass pasture is to assure the pigs plenty of exercise when they need it most to prevent the contracting of limbs and green feed to aid digestion.

"By June 15 another lot of about two acres sown to a mixture of two parts barley and one of field peas

with an addition of one-half pound rape per acre, should be ready to turn into. This lot should be sown as early as it will warrant to do so. If the pigs are about six or eight weeks old, when this crop is ready to turn into, they can be separated from their dams before being placed in this lot. It would be better if this two acre lot could be divided and the large thrifty hogs placed in one-half of the lot and the less thrifty in the other. A movable fence proves very convenient for this purpose. Let the grain feeding continue. Give them nearly all they will consume, for this is the best time to feed the grain, because the green feed they will get will help them to make good use of the grain they eat.

"This lot should provide them with green feed until about Aug. 1. At this time another lot sown to rape about May 15 should be ready to transfer the pigs into. The rape will provide an excellent feed when supplemented with grain for the production of gains. It will reduce the quantity of grain that it will be necessary to feed in its absence to secure the same gain if both the rape and grain are fed. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station it was found in a trial carried on with pigs to determine how much grain an acre of rape would replace, when fed with corn and shorts, that it is equivalent to 2,217 pounds of a mixture of corn and shorts in the proportion of two parts of corn to one of shorts. In another trial it was shown that an acre of rape was worth \$19.49 for producing gains in pigs.

"These figures indicate that a rape pasture will save considerable grain that it would be necessary to feed to get gains equal to those made when the rape is not provided to supplement the grain. Many report unsatisfactory results from the use of rape, but in most cases it is the result of not feeding any grain in connection with the rape, to pigs. It is too succulent in its nature to yield good results when consumed



ANDREW KNOX

Colleston, Sask. Director Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1908.

alone. It can be sown broadcast or in drills thirty inches apart. The latter method makes it possible to cultivate the crop. If a portion of the lot can be fed off at a time and one part turned into while the other portion is allowed to make a new growth, and the pigs, turned into it later, much better returns can be secured from the same area.

"If a good crop is secured two acres of rape should furnish feed for 100 pigs for about two months or until about Oct. 1. If it is desired to prepare the pigs for market, which have grown large enough to be called hogs by this date, without feeding heavy or expensive grain, a piece of field peas should be provided. Five or six acres of peas, if allowed to mature on the vine, to turn the pigs into at this time, will prepare them rapidly for market if they are furnished with all the grain they will consume in addition. It is surprising the amount of feed an acre of peas will produce. The writer carried on a trial last fall to determine the amount of barley an acre of peas would replace for making gains with pigs. Six pigs were placed in a pen and fed on barley only. Six equally thrifty and uniform in weight were allowed to feed off sixty-nine acres of peas, and fed in addition enough barley to maintain them of the same weight as the lot fed on barley exclusively. The result of the trial showed that an acre of peas was equivalent to 1,272 pounds of barley. The piece of peas used was only a fair crop for the reason that water had stood on the field for a short time during the summer and injured the crop. The results of this trial, however, leads the writer to believe that this is a practice that can be

followed profitably by our farmers in raising swine.

"With an additional month's feeding, after the peas have been fed off, on barley, oats and screenings, there should be no trouble to make the pig crop by Dec. 1, 200 to 250 pounds, heavy enough to conform to the market demands and a more profitable weight to market at, than the cost of putting on any additional weight will warrant under our conditions."

A New Remedy for Scours in Calves.

The Maryland Experiment Station, after considerable investigation work in the matter, announce in a bulletin recently issued that one part formalin, in 4000 parts of milk will destroy the organism in the intestines of the calf that produces this disease. About ninety per cent of the calves treated responded favorably to the treatment. The formula is to dissolve one half an ounce of formalin in fifteen and one half ounces of water and add a teaspoonful of this liquid to each pound of milk fed the calf.

Get the Hogs to Market Early.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of February 19th, I noticed a few queries on the feeding of hogs, and, as I am interested in that line, I would like to state my experience regarding the feeding of, and caring of hogs. The main point to be considered in raising hogs is how to most cheaply and quickly prepare them for market.

I think, also, that pigs should be marketed before they get too fat, that is from 175 to 200 pounds, because I have always found that it costs more, proportionately, to grow a hog above 200 pounds than before it reaches that weight. At the price of grain now, it is necessary to push the pigs from the time they are weaned till they weigh about 200 pounds, then market them.

I always have my pigs farrowed about the middle of May. Now, some may think this is a little late, but better a little late than too early and have the pigs stunted with the cold. A stunted pig requires more feed, and will always be a runt. My method of treating stunted pigs is to kill them as soon as I see they are not doing well and eating more feed than the others.

I wean the pigs in the latter part of June and turn them to grass. About the first of August I start feeding a little oat chop, soaked in water about five hours, and some dry barley, increasing the feed with the one aim in view to get the pigs off to market at the very earliest possible date, which is usually the latter part of November or first of December.

Now, I would like to hear anybody interested in hog raising state their experience through our best farmer's paper (the FARMER'S ADVOCATE), and I would also like a line from some breeder of well bred Poland China hogs as I am in the market for a few sows in pig.

Alta.

C. E. ANDERSON.

The Farmer's Cow Again.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been reading the different articles in your paper on the dual purpose Shorthorn question and have been much amused at the ideas some writers have. They talk as though the Shorthorn were the only cattle on the face of the earth that are of any account.

Of course we know there is more money at the back of the Shorthorn than all other breeds together.

The writer of January 29 has some grand ideas concerning the farmer's cow which might be realized if he could only fix his eye on some of the other breeds for a few minutes. Without a prejudice I should like to shake hands with him and give him an introduction to the Red Polled cattle which have proven themselves the farmer's cow in all contests and it has not cost very much to bring it about.

I might say I went to work on a farm in Ontario at twelve years old and stayed there nearly all the time, drifting from farm to farm, until I reached British Columbia in '84 and in five years started for myself. During that time I gathered a great many different ideas but never could see why a farmer should keep a lot of bony cattle and never could see the profit.

Now, permit me to give my little experience in the Red Polled cattle. One writer once said they were hardy, healthy, hornless. I would like to add handsome, harmless, homelike. This is the third aged bull I have owned and the children could ride any one of them. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE once had a cut of one of my bulls with the children on his back. I have more than one Red Polled cow that can put up her two pounds butter a day out of fifty pounds of milk. I also had a heifer that turned out one and a half pounds butter per day when two years and two months old and she was fat as a pig and pretty as a picture when she came in. The children all love them and they seem to love the children.

Writers on this question in your journal, if they had a guaranteed lease of life for a hundred years and unlimited wealth, might attempt to undo what breeders for the past century and a half have done. But I do not think much is to be accomplished.

Chilliwack, B. C.

J. T. MAYNARD.



FARM HOUSE, BUILT BY H. E. SHENFIELD, IN THE BOWDEN DISTRICT, ALTA.

Four Years' Experience Growing Clover.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been looking through the columns of your paper for the last two months or more expecting to see some letters from farmers of the West regarding the success they have met with growing clover. Two years ago I sent red clover seed, grown in this Province, to different parts of the West, but have not seen anything on the subject of clover growing for some time.

The great drawback in getting farmers to grow clover is the scarcity and high price of seed. But here is the point: secure enough seed for an acre or two and grow your own seed after that, as well as some for your neighbor, who will not take courage to try it for himself until he has seen that you are building up your land and fattening up your purse by furnishing the market with such a high priced seed, as clover of any kind is sure to be.

I will give the readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE my experience in growing red clover in Manitoba, and hope that those who have been growing clover in this western country will take an opportunity of letting the readers of the ADVOCATE know what success they have met with. This will encourage one another to do their best to make clover one of the chief crops.

The first red clover seed I sowed in Manitoba was in the spring of 1904. I got the seed from Napanee, Ontario. I seeded about 10 acres with red clover and timothy seed mixed, five pounds of clover and four pounds of timothy to the acre. I did nothing to protect the clover during the winter. The only protection it had was that which the wheat stubble afforded it by holding the snow. The next year it came on fine and I cut it twice. The first crop was cut on the thirteenth of July and the second the first week in October. I threshed the second crop with a common grain threshing machine and it yielded one and one half bushels to the acre. I believe with a proper clover hulling machine it would have turned but one half more as there was a great deal of seed left with the hull on that was blown over. I sent a sample of the seed to the laboratory at Ottawa for a germination test and it showed 99 per cent. germinable.

In the Spring of 1906 I sowed three bushels of the seed I had grown the year before, seeding about 35 acres. It came along in fine shape that summer and seemed to winter well, but as the spring was exceptionally cold and late last year the first crop was not fit to cut until the season was too late to give the second crop time to mature before the frost had killed it. I thought it would be an advantage for the protection of the clover this winter, to let the second growth stand, in order that it might hold the snow and give the clover a chance to produce a crop of seed this following summer.

I seeded last spring about twelve acres with red clover and timothy mixed in proportions above mentioned, but owing to the dry summer it has all killed out. I intend to seed about twelve acres with clover and timothy mixed, this spring, for although I lost last year's seeding it would be poor policy to give up hope of growing clover or timothy because one or two attempts have failed. I have had red clover growing on my farm for the last three seasons and have not seen one plant heaved out by frost as it used to do in Ontario.

One thing I would like to impress on the minds of those who intend to seed with timothy this spring,

if you have not got a grass-seed attachment for your drill, by all means order one right away, and has in readiness when you are ready to sow your grain. It may seem to you like an unnecessary expense to go to, but it will pay you tenfold. Grass seed cannot be sown evenly, mixed with the grain. After sowing be sure to give the ground a stroke with the harrow in the opposite direction to the way you went when seeding it. This will place a great many seeds (that have fallen in the trenches made by the drills) in between these trenches and thus form a sod that will prevent weeds from growing in the hay crop the next year. I always use the broadcast seeder attachment. It will pay for itself in one year on twenty acres of seeding. I always seed with a nurse crop, oats or wheat, preferring the wheat as it is less liable to smother out the grass by lodging.

Hoping to hear through the ADVOCATE from some of those who got red clover seed either at Brandon Winter Fair two years ago, or direct from myself as to what success they had in growing of the clover.

JOS A. RUSSELL,

Dufferin' Mun. Man

What Clover Means to the Average Farmer.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Responding to your request for our experience with clover, might say that for the last three years we have had satisfactory success with it and found no more difficulty than with ordinary grass seeding. Last year clover picked up beyond expectation and yielded a very heavy crop. Cattle pastured on the fields till June, consequently it was only cut once. Generally we cut twice. Two years ago we tried to procure seed from the second cutting but it was not satisfactory. The difficulty was in threshing

and cleaning; probably the crop was not sufficiently matured.

We intend to put in about eight acres this spring, six to eight of clover, three timothy and about one bushel of barley per acre, sown by drill with a grass seed attachment. We like to sow as soon as the wheat and oats are in. In cutting the grain we leave a good high stubble and give the field a coat of manure as early as we can in the fall.

Although for three years our experience has been quite satisfactory, this was not the case with earlier attempts. Knowing the merit of clover as a stock food we first seeded down a calf pasture with the white Dutch variety, along with timothy and brown grass. We soon had patches of white clover all over the place. Later on we used Alsike and found that it took hold and spread. Since then we have grown the common red kind.

I regard this question of clover growing as an important one to farmers individually and to the country generally. A trial does not involve any great expense, success means a great deal. Clover is a valuable crop in a rotation course. It is an antidote for weeds; it cleans the soil and means better and more profitable grain crops and better stock; it diversifies the source of income, equalizes labor throughout the year, stimulates keener and better farm management, and enhances the value of and.

RICHARD STOREY,

Franklin, Man.

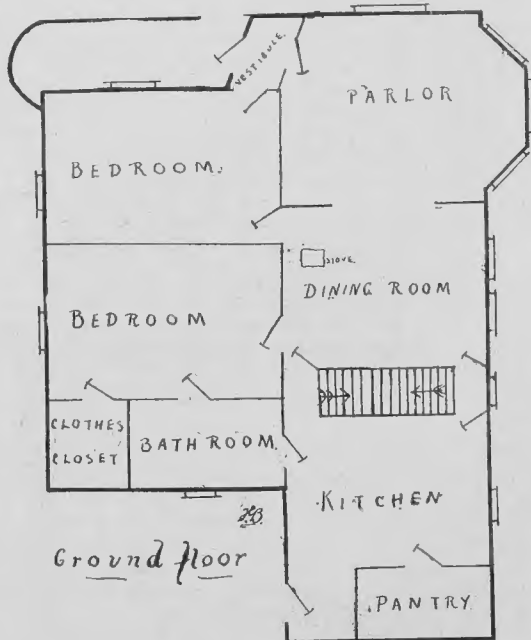
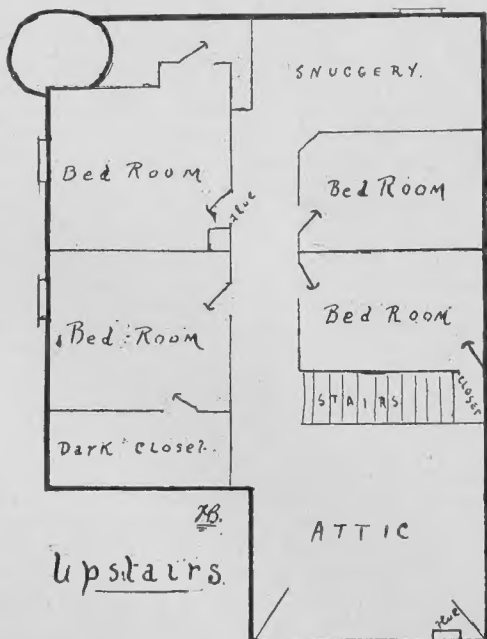
Wheat and Oat Situation in United States.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Bureau of Statistics finds, from reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1st, 1908, was about 23.5 per cent., equivalent to 148,721,000 bushels, of last year's crop, as compared with 28.1 per cent. 206,644,000 bushels, of the 1906 crop on hand March 1, 1907, and 24.6 per cent, 155,268,000 bushels, the average for the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand on March 1st. It is estimated that about 58.0 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 58.1 per cent of the 1906 crop, and 55.9 per cent. the average for the past ten years, so shipped out.

The quantity of oats in farmers' hands on March 1, 1908, is estimated as 35.5 per cent, equivalent to 267,476,000 bushels, of last year's crop as compared with 39.8 per cent, (384,461,000 bushels) of the 1906 crop on hand March 1st 1907, and 37.3 per cent, (311,625,000 bushels), the average of the past ten years of the quantity of the crop on hand March 1st. It is estimated that about 28.0 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the countries where grown, as compared with 27.6 per cent of the 1907 crop, and 27.4 per cent, the average for the past ten years so shipped out.

* * *

Sand used in concreting should be clean and sharp free from dirt or clay. This precaution is always given where advice is offered on concrete construction. But the test for clean sharp sand is not always given. It is this: Rub some of the sand between the hands. If they become much soiled, the sand contains clay or organic matter and should be discarded or washed. Another test is to drop a small quantity in a bucket of clear water. If the water becomes cloudy or muddy the sand should not be used unless it can be washed



INTERIOR OF H. E. SHENFIELD'S HOUSE.

Alkali Soils, Their Nature and Reclamation.

This is the title of Bulletin No 4 of Series 2, prepared by Frank T. Shutt, of the Dominion Experimental Farm. It discusses the origin of alkali soils, the methods employed for their reclamation, that is the treatment which may be given the soil in the way of cultivation and cropping by which the alkali in it may be lessened or removed.

Alkali soils are found only in arid or semi-arid regions where the rainfall is not sufficient to reach and drain out of the land the mineral salts which form in it as the result of the "weathering" processes going forward continually in soils. The salts thus formed are divided into two classes on account of the color which their incrustations give to the soil, into black and white alkali. Black alkali is characterized by the presence of sodium carbonate, the ordinary white washing soda, which by its action in dissolving the humus in the soil, produces an incrustation of dark brown or black. White alkali, by far the commoner form, consists chiefly of the sulphate and chloride of sodium, (Glauber salt and common salt) with considerable quantities sometimes of magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts). It is commonly a mixture of these three salts. Dissolved in the soil water these poisonous compounds pass into the rootlets of the growing plant where by a process known as osmosis they tend to withdraw the natural water from the root cells leaving them empty, their protoplasmic contents devitalized, and the plant in a fair shape for early death.

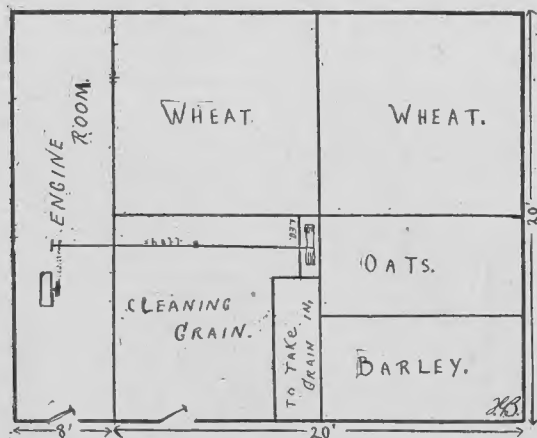
No new treatment can be recommended for the improvement of alkali soils. The only remedy that can be applied is thorough drainage by means of which the poisonous compounds are carried downward at least beyond the root zone. With black alkali some relief is possible from treating the soil with a good dressing of gypsum which acts upon the sodium carbonate transforming it into the less harmful sulphate, but on the whole, for either forms, drainage is the only effective remedy to advise.

Sugar beets are recommended as being specially alkali-resistant. In a few seasons, where alkali is not severe, this crop may improve the soil sufficiently to permit growing grains. Following sugar beets are mangels which are rather less resistant to the deleterious salts. Of the cereal grains barley is a more successful crop for affected land than oats and wheat is more susceptible than either. Some grasses, particularly brome, can withstand a considerable quantity of wheat alkali. Alfalfa is least sensitive to alkali of the legumes and once established will do fairly well. Bulletin No 4 will be distributed free to all writing for it

Farm Elevator.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Replying to your article in the 19th of February issue re granary plan, and having elevator of 6000 bushels erected on our farm for about 6 years, I think somewhat of the design to which you refer. I am enclosing a diagram, on paper, of the layout. Our elevator is 20x20 x22 feet high to the plate. It has four bins from top to bottom, two short bins one of which we call the shipping bin holds about 500 bushels, the other a small bin to hold feed grain or seed, providing a man keeps it clean. Those two are short, that is they come down only half way so as to give room under to put in shaft to run the buckets in the leg which delivers the



A 6000 BUSHEL FARM ELEVATOR.

grain to each bin, also to put in a fanning mill to clean grain. This floor space is 10x10 feet. When shipping out all grain can be brought to the shipping bin, and a spout put from the bottom out of the window into the wagon, thus leaving nothing to do but stand and see that your wagon is full to the proper level and that the grain will not run too fast to shoot over the wagon box.

This plan of elevator or farm granary is just what any farmer requires. Of course a power has to be added, which in our case is a gasoline engine 6 h.p., but a man with a steady horse that will

keep right along at his work can run his grain all in and out with horse power just as well as with gasoline engine power. We require the engine for our creamery which is built right up to the elevator, with a small room for the engine between

This design, as you will see, is complete for our purpose where we do all our dairy work with this engine, having nothing to do that we cannot make this engine do in the making of butter or separating of the cream.

"FARMER."

Manuring and Rotation in Saskatchewan.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"How can land be manured to the best advantage, and what do you consider a good crop rotation for this district?" "Hanley Sask.

Regarding the first question, it is not quite clear whether your correspondent wishes to know what method of dispensing with manure would be the most advantageous from the stand point of time and labor or from the stand point of crop results. In dealing with the question, perhaps it would be well to consider briefly both points. It is the custom in a good many districts throughout this Province to draw the manure from the stable to the field during the winter months. Some farmers dump it in small piles on the field and spread out in early spring while others (and perhaps the majority) spread it out on top of the snow as it is drawn out. While this is undoubtedly a quick way of getting rid of it, it has always seemed to me a terrible waste of manure and a good way to distribute noxious weeds, especially wild oats. Drawing out green manure in this way on a stubble field, especially when plenty of bedding is used (and it should always be used plentifully), necessitates burning over in the spring in order to get rid of the surplus straw before the land can be properly plowed, and in burning, the straw, which should be converted into manure, is entirely destroyed together with a good deal of the manure. Another objection to this system is, that all the noxious weed seeds contained in the straw are distributed over the land, and this applies particularly to wild oats, especially when whole oats are fed during the winter.

In my opinion, manure should first be put into a pile and allowed to become well rotted before drawing onto the land.

The best and quickest way of distributing is with a manure spreader. The cost of a spreader is, no doubt, quite a consideration but one spreader can do the work of two farmers, as unlike a seeder or binder, both do not require to use it on the same days, or during the same week. There is, generally a couple of weeks immediately after threshing or stacking during which time the manure can be drawn out, either to be plowed down in the fall or early spring and manure which has been piled during the winter and spring should be in good shape to draw out the following fall.

The crop to be sown on manured land depends very largely upon the kind of soil and its condition. Judging from what I know of the Hanley district I do not think its fertility can be reduced to any appreciable extent as yet and would not advise manuring previous to summer-fallowing, especially if the fallow is to be sown to wheat, as in all probability it would produce too much straw, and delay ripening too long. I would suggest manuring the fallow stubble in the fall and plow down for a crop of oats or barley. The plowing could be done either in the fall or following spring and when possible the stubble should first be burned off before putting on the manure. This would make a much better job of plowing and would not leave the lands too loose. The manure would prevent the burnt land from drying out in the fall and would retain until the winter's snow, should the plowing be left until the spring.

What would be considered a good rotation of crops is a question which has received very little consideration, in this district at least, but is one which will ultimately have to be faced. The present system is two crops and summer-fallow the third year. The fallow crops is nearly always entirely wheat and the second is stubble crop wheat and oats with sometimes a little barley. While this system will no doubt help to retain the fertility of the soil for a long period of time, it is never the less true that one third of the farm is producing nothing every year and with the introduction of wild oats it will become necessary to somewhat change this system in the future. On farms where wild oats have got a

good grip it will necessitate the growing of more coarse grains and seeding down to grass, and this in turn will compel the growing of more live stock. Perhaps, however, should wild oats compel us to do this, it will not be such an enemy as it is now regarded, and as it certainly is on a purely wheat growing farm.

A. J. DINGLEY.

Sask.

Portland Cement is the great revolutionizing influence in modern construction work. Coming into general use as a building material at a period when wood was beginning to advance seriously in price on account of the ever diminishing supply, when the cost of other building materials, steel, iron, brick or stone, was placing these materials beyond the reach of the man of ordinary means, cement was immediately put to use in all manner of construction work and is to-day more widely used than any other building material excepting wood. The great feature of cement which commends it to the ordinary man in building, is the low cost in comparison to other materials of equal durability. Brick and stone are equally as reliable for foundation work, for walls or other purposes to which they may be adapted, but the initial cost of these materials, the expenses of manufacturing in one instance and preparing for use in the other, each operation requiring high-priced labor and expensive equipment, the additional high cost of the labor required in using them, make cement so far as the cost of materials is concerned, the building material par excellence of the present age. The first cost of cement, considering the amount of concentrated energy as a building material, which each unit volume represents, is no greater than the cost of making brick or preparing stone; in addition to labor, cost involved in cement construction work is not nearly of so expensive a kind as that required to lay brick or stone. These are the features which commend cement to the ordinary man as a building material.

Second Hand Machinery an Expense.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

While some may find it profitable to buy and use second hand machinery, I cannot endorse the idea. Six years ago I was employed on a section farm in the Red River Valley. My employer was one of those who believed in wearing machines out and replacing them by purchasing second-hand machinery. He had good buildings and a plentiful supply of horses, but his machinery was something fierce. That season we cut the crop (about 500 acres) with two binders, both of which had run ten seasons. I operated one and he the other, and he employed three men to shock behind us, and they were kept busy as there were so many loose bundles.

Just before my time was up I made some inquiries as to his financial standing, as I had some \$200.00 wages coming, and found his land mortgaged to its full value and a chattel mortgage for \$600.00 on his horses and machinery.

The next season found me on the farm of one of the men who have made the Red River Valley famous. Some seasons he had as much as 5000 acres of wheat. His plan was to buy the best machines on the market, crowd them to their full extent when in use, shelter them in well built machine sheds (which by the way were finished with paint), remove any gear or boxing likely to give trouble, replacing them with new ones, and after the fourth season sell them for what he could get and buy new ones. After twenty-one years he was retiring from farming worth \$250,000, having started with a capital of only half a dozen mules.

When harvest came on I went back to my former employer at a salary of \$50.00 per month. He wanted me to run his binder again and I tried to get him to buy two new machines, but he said he could not afford it, so we togged up the old ones and started them out for the twelfth season without even getting any new parts for repairs. We had three shockers in attendance again and I kept my machine going and managed to tie about half of the bundles. After the second day the boss drove thirty miles to Fargo and purchased two new knotters, drive chains and several dollars' worth of boxings and canvas. He lost two days' time altogether and then considered his binders as good as new. Doubtless he ran them the next season, but there was enough wheat shelled off on the ground to have nearly paid the first payment necessary on two new machines, regardless of other expenses. Since then I have steered shy of second-hand machines.

Sask.

H. B. DONEY.

DAIRY

Buying Dairy Cows.

Buying dairy cows is quite a different proposition to selecting beef animals. In the latter general conformation, type and fleshing are generally pretty safe indications of what the animal's ability as a producer is likely to be. In the dairy cow, conformation, type and to some extent fleshing, are some guide as to milk producing powers of the individual, but not nearly so reliable as the form of the beef cow is as a guide to the beefing qualities of herself or her progeny. Hence the necessity arises of subjecting dairy cows to the actual test of performance in determining their worth as producers, and thus the Babcock test and the scales have come to be regarded by advanced dairymen as the only unfailing method of selecting animals of merit for their herds.

But the ordinary farmer buying a cow from his neighbor or at an auction sale, has neither the facilities nor the privilege of subjecting the animals, he contemplates purchasing, to the butter fat and weighing test, and the general appearance of the cow, her size, form, type and udder are about the only means he has of determining what her worth as a producer of milk and butter is likely to be. There are some infallible signs, so-called of a good cow, which certain individuals claim are unerringly accurate as indications of deep milking qualities, but the average man when he goes out to purchase, being unschooled in the mysteries of so cunning a selective art, must needs formulate his opinion as to the relative merits of the animals he inspects by means more simple and sane.

He will keep in mind the fact that the dairy cow is a machine for turning feed into milk and cream and will select the cow which seems to him most capable of transforming the greatest quantity of feed into the greatest quantity of product. Such a cow will need to have some size, in fact just as much size as is consistent with the development of her essential milk producing organs, the lungs, the digesting apparatus, and the udder. A good dairy cow must not weigh less than 1000 pounds, and to weigh this she should not carry an ounce of superfluous flesh.

A dairy cow requires lung room, digestive capacity and udder development. A large udder unaccompanied by a roomy barrel and good lung room, is no indication of deep milking properties. She requires lung and heart capacity because these two organs must be well developed in order to purify and pump to the different parts the large amount of blood consumed in the process of milk formation. She requires a good, digestive system to prepare for assimilation the large quantity of nutrient which must be poured into the blood vessels to supply the milk secreting organs with the materials they require for milk secretion. As a general rule the more nearly these three essential parts, lung room, digestive capacity and udder, are proportioned in their development in a cow, the more likely is she to be a productive milker. Other features of form and type may be disregarded but these three essential features in a milker should never be overlooked. They are the only guide we have to a cow's probable milking qualities other than the tester and scales, and while men may talk and write learnedly about type being no index to performance, it is about the only means the average man has of judging of the working capacity of a cow before purchasing.

What Records of Performance Do.

It is some years now since the Holstein Breeders' Association instituted a record of merit for their breed. They began at a time when the breed did not enjoy the vast measure of popularity among farmers and dairymen which it enjoys to-day as a milking breed. It is not so long since farmers generally were inclined to discriminate against this large bodied, angular and ungainly looking kind of cattle. They were deep milkers but their milk was deficient in fat. They were big, strong, vigorous doers, but a Holstein steer was about as unpopular a beefing proposition as the average feeder cared to associate himself with. They were a class of cattle possessing quantity without quality and about as

low in favor with the farming public as any cattle could be. Fortunately, however, the men on whom rested the destiny of the breed, were breeders of some intelligence and foresight. Farmers were prejudiced against the Holstein because steers with even a trace of the Friesian blood were poor feeders and slow sellers. City milk dealers alone held the big spotted milk makers in favor because of their amazing ability to produce large quantities of milk, already so thin that watering could not improve its condition from the milkman's point of view. So the advance record system was started with the result that to-day this product of two thousand years of Dutch ancestry has developed into a dairy cow here in America which bids fair to outstrip some of its formerly more popular rivals, as the dairy breed par excellence.

What the advance record has done for the Holstein it will do for any other breed. What it will do for pure breeds, individual testing will do for every farmer's herd. It will raise the average product of each animal, the quantity of milk each cow gives and the amount of butter fat which that milk contains. Testing alone will not do this, but testing followed by intelligent selection of the best producers only, for breeding will. Individual milkers of merit only, will not be discovered, but strains of exceptionally heavy producers will be developed, and at the present a number of our dairy breeds stand in need of families in which the milking tendency has been exceptionally well developed, from which sires for improving the rank and file of the dairy cows of the country may be obtained.

Farmers and cow owners cannot be urged too strongly to make some effort to discover the worth or worthlessness of the animals which now pose as milk producers in their herds, devour their fodder and disport themselves in their pastures. From testing work instituted by Prof. Carson last year, the average production of cows in Manitoba was found to be no more than 130 pounds of butter fat per year. Two-thirds of the cows tested were not paying for the food they consumed. Between the yearly product of the average Manitoba cow and the greatest milk producer in the world, there is a difference of 1,034 pounds of butter fat. The cow in question is a Holstein. She has been brought up to this state of marvellous production, first, because she comes of a breed that for hundreds of years has been developed for milk and, second, because this intelligent selection of her immediate ancestors for milk, has resulted finally in the production of an individual in which the milk making function is more highly developed than it has ever been known to be developed before. No one expects of course that the milking qualities of the average farm cow can be brought up to this standard by a few years' work with the tester and scales. This cow has twenty centuries of breeding back of her. But it is quite possible by discovering in our herds the animals that are really profitable as producers, by breeding these to sires that come from deep milking families and hence are likely to transmit the milking tendency themselves, the results following will be quite as marked as the results which have accrued to the breeders of Holstein cattle from the vigorous system of testing and elimination which they instituted and carried out. One of the dairy authorities of the continent states that no cow is a profitable producer that gives less than 250 pounds of butter fat per year. Some dairymen have set the standard to which each member of their herd must attain to at 400 pounds of fat per annum. The farmers of Manitoba, now that we have here facilities for carrying on this cow testing work, should not be backward in availing themselves of the opportunity of finding out exactly where they are at in the dairy industry. The greatest improvement possible in that industry is to be made in the cows, from which the raw material is derived. Develop them in the way they should be developed and dairying will become to every farmer what it now is to those specializing in it—the most profitable industry of the farm.

What About It?

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to pass a few remarks on this subject. E. B. C., in February 26th number seems to think he is being ill-treated, and sir, there are a great many more like him. He states that good first class butter is only worth 20 cents per pound and in fact no higher in price than any other class, and that invariably includes an inferior article.

Now, let him put himself in the place of the purchaser and how would he look at it? He goes to a grocery store and orders his butter. In all probability it is done up in a neat one pound package? But no. We see a dinged, wrinkled paper that is badly put on giving it a very unprepossessing appearance. What is the result? No matter what the quality, its disordered appearance detracts from its value and the grocery man is overstocked with that class of goods. Look at the result? An overstocked market, poor prices, and a dissatisfied public at large clamoring for a better article.

Now what is the cause to a certain extent? Very few dairymen on a small scale ever think it worth while to put their names and address on the produce they sell and consequently they lose a good, steady trade at a remunerative price the year round.

In closing I might add that our large manufacturers to-day are known by the quality of their goods. The different implement makers have a reputation that enables you to purchase a machine of any kind to suit your needs without your personally knowing the makers and—Why not the farmer? What about it."

C. E. CRAIG.

Lacombe, Alta.

POULTRY

Experiments in Cross Breeding.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In connection with the pros and cons of the question of crossing pure breeds of live stock, I had a very strong proof of the way in which crossing breaks down the prepotency of a strain of pure bred stock and causes reversion or atavism to appear in the produce, which is an object lesson in itself.

I have had for some years a bunch, each, of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns and from their progeny each year I would presume they had been pure bred and well selected for several generations previous, as neither flock has cast any young birds with other than self color or with other marks of mongrel blood. For the last two seasons, not intending to raise any more Leghorns, I have kept no Leghorn males but finding I was not getting as many Wyandotte chicks hatched as I wished, early in the season I mated each year a White Wyandotte cock and a pen of White Leghorn hens so as to get a few more pullets that would develop earlier from late hatching. Out of these matings I had a large proportion of cockerels of Pit Game coloring, i.e. white with red wings and backs, and the pullets were all the way from wheaten to mud color, many a dirty white with black or blue ticking; others with yellow necks and breasts, and I do not think there were, in the lot, over ten per cent. that would pass for a decent white. I found them extremely good layers, however, and very vigorous birds, although the eggs were of a very poor color being neither white nor dark. Of course I made no effort to breed from any of them, but, if I had, I believe, by selection, I could have got any variation from white to the original black red to which all fowls would in time revert if left to natural methods of breeding.

I have been doing some summing up lately my experience in cost of feeding poultry here in the Kootenay in the past four seasons, and, as nearly as I can arrive at it, one hundred hens can be kept at any season of the year on the selling price of one dozen of eggs per diem at the same season, and have a trifle to spare; this is speaking generally where one has to buy all feed except green stuff, or, in other words, a hen must produce about forty-two eggs with a fair proportion of them in early winter to cover her feed bill. This could be cut down if one had enough birds to buy feed in large lots. This winter, however, I have fed no mashes at all and no grain but wheat in the straw, and am very well pleased with results, but, of course, it is hard to arrive at how much they are consuming by this method. About the hardest problem here is the meat, bone and shell supply and I wish some of the editorial staff would inform me whether it is the economics of trade or the "cussedness" of the dealers that keeps beef scrap up to about \$7.50 per cwt. at Calgary, Nelson, etc., when Spokane quotes at \$3 to \$4. It seems that at the price the prairie cattlemen get for their best cattle there

ought to be a good thing in using up inferior sorts in a beef scrap, blood meal and cracked bone output. I do not know what the customs' tariff on it is, but all I have ever bought, either here or in the east, has been made in the States and if it all comes from there it looks as though that duty was badly out of place.

I was in the town of Cranbrook lately and asked a feed store man there why he did not carry oyster shell for poultrymen, and he said, the most of them got cracked corn instead and it seemed to take the place of both grit and shell according to his idea. Verily, one can always learn if he is willing.

Kootenay, B.C.

A. B. SMITH.

About Poultry Raising.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to tell the readers of your valuable paper how I raise chicks, or rather get them hatched. I had a box, with separate nests made, which would set seven hens. It could be larger, but would be clumsy to lift (as each time set, it should be moved to a clean place.) Each hen has her own box, with run, where ashes for dusting, with a little sulphur mixed in, are kept, also food and drink.

I wait until several hens are broody, setting three or four at a time, so that when hatching I can take one off, put her in a pen with a sheltered corner, and as fast as chicks are ready to take from nest, put them with their foster mother, (who will take all she can get of the same age.)

When all of the eggs have hatched, I put the extra hens in a loft over the hen house, with a male bird and leave them there (fed and watered) for a week. When they can be let out, and in a short time will help fill the egg basket.

I have my "incubator" near the house, where I can see if one of the hens should leave her eggs. If so, I keep a broody hen ready to put in her place, but if very broody, seldom cause trouble, if set at night.

wire fence to keep in turkeys, put around a quarter section of land. I know, it has been a struggle for years to get a proper fence to keep out pigs and fowl around the garden, but I hope to have a good-sized poultry run this year, where Mr. Wolf will not find it so easy to help himself. We lost fifty turkeys out of eighty and as many chickens after being nearly grown. I only lost one turkey through sickness. The wolves had not bothered us before, so we were not prepared for them. I think they were unusually numerous and ravenous last year, and if some measure is not taken soon to get rid of these pests, we will all become discouraged, and the "Eastern Poultry Raisers" will have the market,

L. G.

Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Show.

The directors of the Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association and poultrymen in the Province generally, are to be congratulated upon the success of their fifth annual show which was held in Edmonton on the 4th, 5th and 6th. In the opinion of those present it was one of the best poultry and pet stock shows ever held in Western Canada. The exhibits were good, the entries large, and the quality excellent. In saying it was one of the best shows of its kind in the West, we were scarcely definite enough. It was the best show of poultry ever made under the auspices of this Association. Alberta in poultry and pet stock leads the Western Provinces. Alberta farmers are more interested in poultry than are the farmers of the Provinces east or west of them, East at least to the great lakes, and the exhibition they got together this year broke all previous records in Alberta, which means that the best previously accomplished in Western Canada in this line has been excelled. In the Province of Alberta, aided and encouraged as it is by the Government, poultry is rapidly developing in importance as an agricultural industry and the interest manifested by the farmers and general public in the show just closed will, we believe, be productive of further desirable results.

A list of prize winners is given on page 469.

with the object of supplying farmers with breeding stock and eggs at reasonable prices. The Department of Agriculture, Mr. Finlay stated, recognized the importance to the Province of the poultry industry, and were determined to assist it in every way possible. Two thousand five hundred dollars have been appropriated for the establishment of the breeding plant, and Mr. Foley is already engaged in getting the matter under way. It will be located at Edmonton and will be strictly up-to-date in all respects.

Mr. Foley in an address to the Poultry Association, on the development of laying strains, said: the developing of such strains would be one of the leading features in the proposed breeding plant.

He urged the members of the Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association to co-operate with the Government in the undertaking. It will be the first station of its kind in Canada west of Guelph, Ont., and is capable of doing much for the poultry industry of the Province. Mr. Foley also referred to the organizing of a Provincial Poultry Association, reminding the poultrymen present, that the coming Dominion Exhibition in Calgary offered a splendid opportunity for advertising the poultry industry of Alberta. He outlined briefly what he hoped to see accomplished through the establishment of this station. At the present time the average egg production of Alberta was 90 dozens per farm. The average for the Dominion was 157 dozens and for Ontario 251. This condition, Mr. Foley said, could be improved by the poultry men of the Province giving more attention to the development of laying strains.

(Continued on page 469).

White Diarrhea in Chickens.

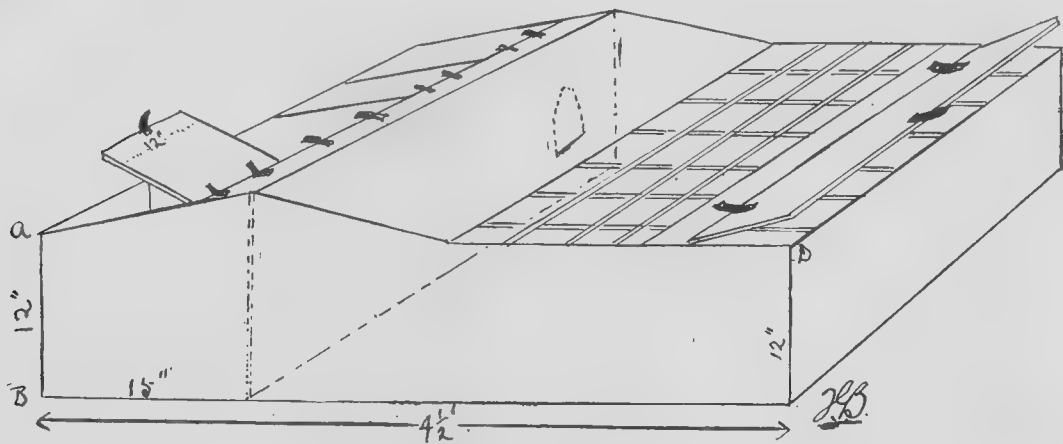
Dr. George Byron Morse, as the result of some investigation work undertaken to discover the cause of this common and fatal disease in chickens, on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture has published an interesting circular dealing with this fowl disorder, in which some new theories are advanced. Dr. Morse has discovered that the organism responsible for the disease is identical with the one that produces the so-called black head in turkeys. White diarrhea is described as an inflammation of the ceca or blind intestinal pouches, caused by the presence of this parasitic organism. The droppings of hens of all ages may contain these organisms, or at least the permanent cysts which the organism produces, and which requires only heat and moisture to develop into sporozites by which the disease is transmitted. Uninfected chickens receive these cysts into the digestive tract in the food. Once there, conditions for development being favorable, the cyst wall break and the sporozites are set free. These penetrate into the epithelial cells and grow to great size as schizonts, causing thus the destruction of the cell.

Most treatment for the disease is futile. Calomel, one tenth of a grain, or a few drops of castor oil containing one to three drops of turpentine, given along with eight grains of sulphate of iron, (copperas) dissolved in a gallon of drinking water daily, is about the only treatment possible. And it is little use.

The essential work in battling with this disease consists in prevention. This must begin with the eggs used for hatching. These should be thorough and antiseptically cleansed by wiping in 95 per cent. alcohol. If artificial incubation is used (and in this method lies the great hope of success), the incubator, if used before, should, previous to receiving the eggs, be carefully washed with antiseptic solutions and exposed to the sun. The egg tray should be scalded or flamed. The floor of the nursery should be movable, so that it may be taken out and sterilized, and if made of burlap the old piece should be torn off, and a new piece mounted on the sterilized frame. The same precautions should be used with the brooders. The soil to which the chicks have access should be well covered with lime, dug up, and exposed to the drying effects of sun and air. With all the foregoing precautions, absolute freedom from the disease cannot be guaranteed without further experimentation. At least one German investigator has found the coccidia in the white of the egg and in the shell, which had gathered them up in the passage of the egg through the cloaca.

If natural incubation is practiced, the hen for a week or two before being set should be treated with one-quarter to one-half grain doses of sulphate of iron daily, with occasionally an active purgative, such as calomel one grain, or castor oil one-half teaspoonful containing five to ten drops of turpentine. The eggs, cleansed as directed above, should be placed in a perfectly fresh nest, which may be sprinkled from time to time with a little lime. After hatching, the hen with her chicks should be placed upon ground that has been thoroughly sterilized, as described above and at least every few days moved to fresh ground which has been treated in the same way and from which all chickens have been debarred.

White diarrhea of chicks, although forcing itself upon the breeder's attention as a definite disease, should really be regarded by the farmer and poultryman as but one manifestation of a positive poultry pest. It is the evidence exhibited among the weakest of the flock that coccidiosis has invaded the farm that the causative agent *Coccidium tenellum* has located itself in the intestines of the adult fowls. He must remember that it lodges on the eggs that leave the cloaca of infected hens; that it infects the



HOME MADE INCUBATOR

The hens coming off get their bath, food and drink, and soon slide back to their nest, being only a few minutes off from their eggs, and require no thought during the three weeks of setting, except to put in a fresh can of water (a tomato can I use) and feed, (wheat is good). A fair supply can be given at once, so that a couple of times a week is all of the attention required.

Keeping the hens in this warm nest, with nothing to molest, I think the average farmer or wife, can raise more chickens, with less bother, than with an "artificial incubator" and lose no sleep over it. The chicks are no worry after being hatched, as the hen cares for them, and in warm weather she will care for a goodly number. I had two hens last season which each raised 36 chickens. I kept them housed for a few days, then let them run in the back yard enclosed from other fowl, keeping the mother a prisoner most of the time until the chicks were about two months old when I turned them out to hunt for themselves, giving a feed of cracked wheat at night, and morning.

This box "incubator" I used last year with hens, for setting turkey eggs, and had a wonderful hatch. I set a turkey hen about the same time, so she could mother all of the turks by the time the hens wean them, which is very early. The hens make good mother's but leave turkeys too young, and by having the mothers housed near one another, the little fellows get used to the turkey's call, and soon liked to stay with her. "Birds of a feather, etc" seem to apply in this case, at any rate the other turkeys lay again and if not too late can be set, but in this country where the fall is sometimes short, it does not pay to have chickens or turkeys hatched late. They should all be out by the last of June, or earlier if possible.

It is rather amusing to read the articles pro and con, re turkey raising. One writer has no use for the business, and another says, go into it on a big scale. Fence a section, etc. Now, if, as the old saying goes, "we could have the happy medium" it would be better for all concerned.

Not many of the farmers' wives, were they to go extensively into turkey raising, could get a woven

In addition a large number of valuable special prizes were donated. Chief among these was the hundred dollar challenge cup given by Premier Rutherford for the best pair of Orpingtons and won by Mr. A. H. Karron, Fort Saskatchewan, on a pair of black Orpingtons.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

One of the features of the exhibition was the annual meeting of this Association held on March 5th. The annual report showed the organization to be on a sound basis and indicated progress and a satisfactory condition in all respects. A. W. Foley, poultry expert of the Province, after congratulating the Association on the success of their exhibition, suggested that steps should be taken for the organization of a Provincial Poultry Show. The plan he outlined was that this provincial show should be held in conjunction with the Provincial Fat Stock Show. The Association, after listening to Mr. Foley and discussing the matter briefly, heartily endorsed this suggestion which has already been approved of by the Associations at Calgary and Lethbridge. Delegates will be appointed by the three Associations to meet the officers of the Fat Stock Show in the near future and confer with them regarding the matter.

Officers were elected as follows:
Honorary President—Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture.

Patrons—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea, Hon. A. G. Rutherford, Premier.

President—James A. Stovel.

Vice-President—J. E. Lundy.

Secretary-Treasurer—Leo Knowles.

Assistant Secretary—Francis Taylor.

Directors—V. T. Richards, W. F. Cameron, Alf. Richards, John Knowles, G. W. Owen, R. J. Manson, John Thompson, R. Worsley, Thos. Daly, W. A. Fife, T. S. Mattison, and A. H. Karron.

TO ESTABLISH POULTRY STATION.
At the banquet held at the close of the show Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture, made the important announcement that the Government had decided to establish a poultry breeding station

droppings; that the roosts, the nests, the floors of the houses and scratching pens, contaminated by these droppings, are all sources of further infection; that the soil of the runs or even the farm where the fowls range at liberty is another and subtle source of infection, holding moisture and warmth of sun for the development of the invading sporozoites within the permanent cysts; that the incubators harbor the parasite, the egg tray being infected by the soiled eggs, and the nurseries by the droppings of the infected chicks; that he can no longer hope to be successful in raising turkeys; that if he lets loose his pigeons his chances for squab raising are diminished; that "leg weakness" will sweep away his ducklings; that the intestines, thus denuded of their epithelium have become an easy port of entry for the bacterial agents of virulent infections, and finally, that in spite of the best rules for egg production most scrupulously carried out the almost complete suppression of absorption activities will diminish his egg yield to a minimum. And when he realizes that his organism has to be grown in the laboratory in solutions so strongly antiseptic as to kill all bacteria, the poultryman is forced to appreciate that it is no mean foe with which he has to battle.

HORTICULTURE

Planting and Care of Trees.

Doubtless there are hundreds of men all over the country who have ordered trees, expect them to come, if they have not already reached them, and intend to plant in due time to improve their surroundings and incidentally raise the value of their holdings, and to these a word appropriate to the season may not be out of place.

The great desideration in all tree planting is to have the land well prepared beforehand and this can scarcely be insisted on too strongly. The trouble with a lot of the trees planted on the prairie and in towns is that they are planted without a knowledge of plant life and the soil conditions necessary for plant life. It is little wonder some men meet with failure in their planting operations.

Land intended for tree planting should be thoroughly cultivated the previous year, either as summer fallow or as a hoed crop, garden land, roots or corn. This is an absolute necessity if success is to be expected. Stubble, be it ever so well plowed under and packed, never gives satisfaction, for there is sure to be weeds, or volunteer grain, and besides, the previous crop has exhausted all the moisture from the soil. Good clean cultivation the previous year is a *sine qua non* for successful tree planting.

When the plants arrive, don't leave them at the express office one minute longer than can be helped. They are valuable and the only way to realize their full value is to plant them as soon as possible. They may be well packed or they may have been badly packed and in both there is danger for if they are poorly supplied with moisture retaining material, they will dry out and no power on earth will bring them to life again, and if they are well packed but left too long in a confined space, they may heat and then the planter will wonder what has gone wrong with his trees that they don't leaf out and commence growing. If it is not convenient to plant them right away, they should be heeled in at once. On no account should they be kept in the bundles but should be temporarily planted in trenches with the earth well trodden around their roots or "heeled in" as it is called. They should be lain on a slant and as close as they can be placed singly in the trench, the main object being to get the roots well covered with the moist soil. A little water on the roots will often be an advantage but on no account must the earth be loose about the roots. The earth even for only a temporarily "heeling" should be well trodden. There is not the least doubt but that neglect to do this is one of the most frequent causes of failure in tree growing. The trees were heeled in, but the earth was too loose. A few wet sacks thrown over them on the way from the express office will be a great help as also will they be after they are heeled in. The sacks should be wet every night and laid over them again to prevent evaporation.

Planting should be done in the evening or on a cloudy day and the roots must be exposed as little as possible. Some plants, especially evergreens, are very easily hurt if the roots are exposed.

The hole in which the tree is to be placed should be at least half as wide again as is necessary for the roots and it should be deep enough to allow

the tree to be placed two inches deeper than it set before. The roots should be well spread out and covered with fine soil and the whole trodden or rammed firm. It is possible for moist clay soil to be packed too firmly, but in the West the trouble is usually the other way, and trees are frequently lost because they are too loosely planted. This applies to fruit trees, both large and small, and many a man has been disappointed simply because he did not apply weight enough on the soil when the trees were put in. The last two inches of soil should always be loose to allow the air to circulate to conserve the moisture.

The after treatment also is important. Too many men think that planting is the end of it, and it too frequently is, for unless some attention is given afterwards to keeping the surface of the soil loose and the weeds down there will be a speedy end to the plantation. Cultivation should begin as soon as planting is over and continue at frequent intervals during the summer. The better and more thoroughly this is done, the better will the trees thrive and the better will they stand the winter.

There is no reason whatever why trees should not grow anywhere on the prairie, unless in sloughs or soils badly impregnated with alkali, if ordinary common sense is used, first, in preparing the location, planting and after treatment. The selection of the trees, of course, is important and the hardiest are box-elder, cottonwood, ash, elm, birch and for light sandy soils, Russian poplar. Vines and spruces do well but grow slowly and should be planted sparingly at least in a shelter belt, where shelter is the first consideration. There are none better than the above named deciduous varieties and in three years with them, one can easily have a shelter of eight feet high and at very little expense.

The shade trees and the wood lot are important among the things which give individuality to a place, and go a long, long way to make clear that distinction between a mere habitation and what we know and think of as a "home", and it lies largely with the settler himself whether his place shall consist of a real home or merely a place of abode out on the bald headed prairie. The planting of shelter belts and shade trees will make the difference, and it only requires a very little time and care to get results which will be lasting and good.

ARCH. MITCHELL.

Enclosed please find amount of subscription for your much valued paper. I would very much regret having to do without it. I consider many of the articles contained in it worth the year's subscription. I also consider your weekly market report more reliable and trustworthy than most of the other papers.

Elva, Man.

W. N. C.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The budget introduced into the Federal House last week shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about nineteen million dollars.

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Considerable survey work will be done during the coming summer in the Peace River District. Little new land will be laid out, but the land already settled on will be subdivided and roads built.

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A block of ninety thousand acres of land was sold recently in the Last Mountain District. Negotiations are reported underway for the purchase of another block of about a hundred thousand acres in the same district.

* * *

Dr. Kendall, of Cape Breton, suggested in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly the other day, that farmers in that province be given permission to carry guns and shoot down automobilists on sight, just as sheep killing dogs are shot. It is expected that some drastic legislation will be passed regarding automobiles at the present session.

* * *

The Brewing and Liquor interest of Quebec have formed themselves into a combine in order to make a defence against the Dominion Alliance. The combination is said to represent fifty million dollars of capital.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The American fleet now on its way to the Pacific coast, will, it is expected, complete the circuit of the globe before returning to Eastern waters. Australia will be visited and the armada return through the Suez Canal.

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A serious condition of affairs exists in Hayti, and the government have been unable to cope with the insurrection that has been raised. A number of whites have been killed, Foreign warships have been ordered to the island to protect the interests of the powers concerned.

* * *

It is expected that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will shortly resign the British premiership on account of ill health. Mr. Henry Asquith is slated as his successor. Sir Henry has not been a howling success at the national helm and nobody, much less the British Liberal party, expresses much regret at his retirement.

* * *

The syndicate headed by Arthur Pearson, which for some time has been trying to get control of the London Times, has been foiled in its efforts and a new company formed to take over the Thunderer. This consists of the existing staff of the paper and is an all British concern.

* * *

Proceedings are under way to bring about divorce between the now notorious Harry K. Thaw and his equally notorious wife Evelyn, in this case, is taking initiative and seeks separation from her husband on the ground that he was crazy when he espoused her in the first place. The public generally is quite willing to agree with her.



A SIX-YEAR-OLD PLANTATION AT MAGRATH, ALTA. A CROP OF IRRIGATED ALFALFA IN FRONT.

SASKATCHEWAN FAT STOCK SHOW AND SALE

The third annual Fat Stock Show, Spring Stallion Show and Pure-bred Cattle Sale, held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association at Regina last week was pronounced a complete success. Fair weather favored the occasion and the attendance though not large was constantly interested in the proceedings. As compared with previous years there was a marked improvement in the stock shown but in fat cattle there is still room for much advance. In Saskatchewan the standards are high and the ideal not easily attained. The horses particularly are of unusually high quality, and the breeders of Clydesdales are among the best exhibitors in the business. Nothing is neglected to the smallest detail and it leaves a pleasant impression upon one every little care taken to give the show stuff the finest possible appearance. One thing that contributes not a little to the finish displayed by the Clydesdales is the excellent shoeing of most of the entries. Many of the exhibitors engage the services of the goodsmith, Robert McConaghie, of Arcola.

Probably there is not another city in agricultural Canada less adapted by the nature of the farming in its vicinity for holding a fat stock show than is Regina. The farmers of that part of the Province are wheat growers more than all the wheat growers of the West. Hence, the annual fat stock shows have not gone with the spirit that characterizes these institutions in the other Provinces. To some it appears as though the Fat Stock Show in Saskatchewan is ahead of its time, that a fat stock show is properly a function associated with the more advanced and intensive methods of stock feeding for a discriminating market, and stock feeding is not a very extensive business in the big central Province. However, in spite of disadvantages associated with it, the Fat Stock Show at Regina last week discharged a useful service by contributing to the agricultural educational work in which the Provincial Government and Stock Breeders' Association is actively engaged.

Entries were quite numerous, much larger than in previous years, and the character of them somewhat improved. The bacon hog had a large representation of the ideal type, but the cattle, while quite uniform, were quite a long distance from model beef types, in the grade sections, but for pure-breds the quality was most excellent. The prizes offered at Regina are most liberal and should attract more and better stuff, for when the prize money is added to the market value of fat cattle, it amounts to getting a big price for a fat steer or heifer. As, for instance, the champion grade steer, though not a well finished animal by any means and certainly not an expensively produced one, made for his owner, Mr. Robert Douglas, in prizes alone well onto two hundred dollars. This certainly is worth going after and even if it were divided among three or four, would still leave something worth while.

Coming to the show in detail, Mr. P. M. Bredt, George Kinnon, R. M. Douglas and R. W. Caswell, made the show in pure-bred Shorthorns, and in Herefords, Mr. Robert Sinton and Thomas Elliott, while Brown Bros., of Ellisboro, showed a few Polled Angus. By this it will be seen that the Shorthorn breeders were most active in pushing their goods. Where were Collyer, Traquair, Reed, Boyd, and other breeders of Angus and Herefords in Saskatchewan?

The champion pure-bred Shorthorn and grand champion fat animal of the show was Mr. Kinnon's, Cottonwood, Bessie Bell, a heifer just turned three and very smooth and even in her covering. In the same class, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, won second on Fairy Maid, and P. M. Bredt third on Lady Abbotburn. For reserve for championship, Mr. Bredt's Rosebud, winner of first in the class for steer or heifer calved in 1905, was selected after about half an hour's deliberation on the part of the judge, Mr. Duncan Anderson. Rosebud is a little smaller as well as younger than Bessie Bell but every inch is useful heifer and her flesh is firm as well as even. Next to her in her class was Mr. Caswell's Hawthorne Duchess, an imported heifer of beautiful Shorthorn character, much heavier and thicker and which might have won where the judging was for breeding Shorthorns only, but, as Mr. Anderson explained, he placed them as breeding animals and as fat cattle. Mr. Caswell also had third with Elvira Rose (imp.).

In the two-year-old class, Mr. Douglas had first and second with a beautiful pair of thick, blocky, red heifers, Countess 2nd and Beauty, while Mr. Kinnon was third with Eden Bloom. Mr. Douglas was again first with yearlings with Golden Primrose, second with Lady Snow and Mr. Kinnon third with Sittyton Eden, one of the straightest lined, evenest heifers of the show but at a disadvantage on account of her age, being a June calf.

Pure-bred Herefords calved in 1906 was a win for Mr. Sinton, second Thomas Elliott. Mr. Sinton also won the championship and the remaining prizes went to Mr. Elliott.

S. E. Armstrong, of Lumsden, won championship in black cattle in competition with Brown Bros.

In grade steers calved in 1905, R. M. Douglas was first with a high-grade Shorthorn that was in nice condition to go on for two months' feeding. John Mitchell, of Grenfell, was second and A. B. Potter third. With the first prize steer, Douglas also won for best steer or heifer two years or over by Shorthorn bull \$25, grade championship \$25, best export steer,

\$25, best steer or heifer any age by Shorthorn bull \$15, best grade steer calved in 1905 \$10.

For two-year-old grade steer, Brown Bros., were first, W. C. Swanson, Pense, second and third. An interesting class was that for grade females three years and over. The competition was between a thick, blocky, but somewhat rough heifer shown by M. P. Raffenburg, of Balgonie, and a neater, finer heifer with a bare loin shown by M. W. Colton, of Tregonia. Raffenburg's heifer finally won and also got the grade female championship. For best pair of two-year-old steers, W. C. Swanson got the \$25.

THE HORSE SHOW.

When a horse show is announced for Regina it is safe to guess that the display will be worth the seeing. The Clydesdale horse has no better friends in the world than those breeders and exhibitors who make the shows at Regina: A. & G. Mutch, R. H. Taber, John Horn, Jas Traynor, and W. H. Bryce buy, breed and show only the best that the country knows.

This year's spring stallion show was considerably ahead of previous shows at Saskatchewan capital, and, in fact, it is doubtful if any other province in the Dominion would make a better display.

The show was held at the pavilion on the exhibition grounds, a commodious building with a large arena for showing, and seats on every side. The place is splendidly suited for the purpose, but could and should be vastly improved by the installation of a temporary system of heating. As it was, the spectators cheerfully bore the discomfort of rather a low temperature and watched the judging from two o'clock until after six. The attendance was not large, about 800, but with a more comfortable building and the assistance of civic enthusiasm thousands might be inticed to attend as there is no entrance fee.

Clydesdales, of course, were the bright attraction and of the Clydesdales the most interesting class was that of aged stallions. Eight competed for honors, out of which it was easy to pick four first prize horses. The first choice of Prof. Rutherford, who judged alone all the classes, was the Brandon champion, Perpetual Motion. The next three horses were more difficult to place, these were Peter Horn's new horse, Gold Medal (Imp.) Mutch's Stepend, and Traynor's Black Ivory. Horn's horse is a monster draft stallion with the quality that one expects to find in a big horse, but with well-shaped legs and a light springy tread for his size. Stepend is the same tight-bodied, strong-boned, straight-going horse he has been at the last three or four shows but is not as big as Gold Medal. Very few around the ring, however, would have placed him lower than second. Black Ivory is a big clean-boned, well-gaited Prince Cedric horse, imported by Mutch's; and now owned by Jas. Traynor, of Condie.

The showing of stallions in the younger classes was not as creditable as in the aged class. Three-year-olds competed, first going easily to Bryce's Baron of Arcola, second to Mutch's on a home-bred colt, Baron's Wonder, by Baron's Gem, a very tidy, clean-limbed horse of useful type, but not as big as showing three-year-olds should be.

Prince Rupert a rather plain Ontario-bred horse by Pioneer, belonging to J. D. McEachern, Regina, got third.

An imported Baron's Pride colt, Duke of Barcheskie got first in the two-year-olds for Mutch's. He is a colt in both size and quality, and up to the standard,

and with shoulders lying flat, and throughout he carries the making of a useful sire.

In Baron McBean, by Black Guide, winner of second place, the Canadian bred championship was found. He is a clean, tight-bodied colt that moves well and fills the eye agreeably. He belongs to J. E. Marton, of Condie. The third was Traynor's Tarbroch Cedric, by the Toronto and Chicago champion Right Forward, and bred by Wm. Davies.

The yearling class had three very nice colts. The first was Bryce's Reveianta's Heir, by the good Scotch breeding horse Revelanta, and a colt that has a lot of quality, size and sweetness about him. Second was Mutch's Kilmory Baron, also by a celebrated breeding horse, Baron Borgue, who was rather rough and thin to show the best that is in him but gave evidence enough that he is started right.

FEMALES.

When the first class of mares came out interest was again raised to top pitch as the class contained eight, and several of them were good enough to look well at the top. From the first the professors' eye dwelt upon Gay Jess Mutch's entry, by Argosy, a half sister to the Napinka horse, Show King. This is a mare that is thick and strong in the body and although not having extreme quality has a clean, true, easy, trot and pleasing carriage. Next to her came Baron's Lassie, a Baron's Gem mare, with the very best of quality and large open feet, shown by Taber, and in third place stood a drafty, clean-limbed, heavy-bodied mare, Lady Seton, belonging to Robert Sinton. Very many of the spectators had selected either the second or third prize mares for first, but we must concede the judge his selection since he gave them the closest study, and the difference of opinion but emphasizes the excellence of the class.

Lady Rotha, the Brandon champion female was placed over the yield mares. Next to her stood a close competitor, British Baroness, shown by the Mutchs, and by the good horse Baron Britain. This mare is thickening up and gets her weight in width rather than height. Gartsherie Lass, shown by Henser, of Francis, was third and Lady Irvine, imp., sire Sir Irvine, shown by John Horn, got fourth.

The three-year-olds were headed by the champion of the open class, and also of the Canadian-bred females; this was Baron's Sunbeam, bred at "Craigie Mains," by A. & G. Mutch, but now owned by R. H. Taber. This filly very much resembles her half sister Eva's Gem, last year's Winnipeg champion, being close-knit, clean-boned, large in the feet, and a true goer, with a sweet Clydesdale character. In second place was another Baron's Gem, also shown by Taber, Baroness of Hillcrest, who has, without doubt, the best set of feet and legs that appeared on exhibition, but was rather plain on top. John Horn's Royal Eve, by Royal Everard, captured the third position.

One of the hardest classes of the show for the judge was the two-year-old filly class. Bryce's unbeaten Lady Montrave Ronald was a favorite with many, while others liked Traynor's Forward Lass, by Right Forward, and others of the critical ones picked Taber's Hillcrest Princess. Prof. Rutherford studied them long, but at last was captured by Hillcrest Princess' sweetness of character and all-round even conformation. Lady Montrave Ronald, reserve for champion at Brandon, though a little larger got second, and Traynor's filly still larger came in for third. They are a beautiful trio and excited enthu-



CHAMPION STEER, BRANDON WINTER FAIR.

siastic admiration.

Taber was again first with yearlings, this time Miss Gem of Hillcrest; another Baron's Gem, and one of the proudest, sweetest yet seen. Bryce's Miss Motion, by the champion Perpetual Motion, got second, and Mutch's Lady Marshall, imp. third.

For the three best females to the get of one sire the King's Hotel, Regina, gave a \$100 cup which was captured by the winners in the last three classes.

With these three fillies Taber has candidates that bid fair to come along and as three year olds repeat the triumphs of his 1907 champion Évas Gem.

The stallion championship then went to Perpetual Motion, and the Canadian-bred championship to J. E. Martin on Baron's McBean. The female championship is indicted above

PERCHERONS.

The spectators were much interested in the display of Percherons made by Upper Bros., of North Portal, which was the same as that at Brandon, but the only competition was a horse from Davidson, shown by W. J. Griffiths which got second.

Two very ordinary Hackney stallions were shown, and a clean, active, nicely turned mare Purity, by Puritan was shown by Mr. Bredt, of Balgonie.

BULL SALE

There was no question about the success of the pure-bred cattle sale of the Saskatchewan Stock-breeders. Thirty-four Shorthorn bulls made the handsome average of \$85, nine females averaged \$70, and six Hereford bulls, \$82. Added to this a record price for the Provincial sales was made by Mr. Bredt's three-year-old Farmer who sold for \$320. This bull made the top price of \$225 at Calgary last spring. He was bred by Jas Sharp, of Lacombe, and is by Drumrossie Chief. The contest for his possession at Regina was between J. G. Einboden, of Bredenbury, and the Canadian Land and Ranch Co, Crane Lake. With this high price Mr. Bredt had no trouble in making the best average of the sale \$181. Mr. Bredt's average was a proof that well-fitted, well-bred and the right type of cattle will sell best. Next to Mr. Bredt, R. M. Douglas, of Tantallon, made a high average of \$78, for five bulls. As usual, Mr. Jas. Chugne, of Manor brought out a lot of young bulls of a low set thick even type which were sold readily for good averages.

SASKATCHEWAN STOCK BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders was held in Regina, on Wednesday of last week and was quite largely attended. President Robert Sinton presided, and in his annual address among other things, said:

"In reviewing the events of the year as effecting the live stock interests of the Province, I might mention the very successful Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Fat Stock and Horse Shows held last March under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association and the Department of Agriculture. The Show was in every respect satisfactory. I may say that I think the Association has every reason to feel proud of the record made by the Clydesdale breeders of Saskatchewan, not only at our own fairs, but also at the other leading fairs, Saskatchewan breeders have won premier honors wherever they competed in the West. In this connection I feel that the breeders of Saskatchewan join me when I say that the loss of the great stock horse "Baron's Gem" was a real loss to the Province as well as to the owners, Messrs. Taber and Traynor. Such sires are not easily replaced.

"Since our last meeting your executive, knowing the great need of draft horses in the Province, and with a view to encouraging this branch of the live stock industry in Saskatchewan, took up the question with the Minister of Agriculture at Regina of bonusing the importation and breeding of high class draft stallions. The Minister, Mr. Motherwell, appeared very much impressed with the importance of this line of animal husbandry in this Province and your executive, from the conference which has been held with him hoped that if some practical method could be devised for apportioning and safe-guarding any bonuses which may be provided for this purpose, the Commissioner of Agriculture will take the matter up at the coming session of the Legislature with a view to making provision to assist in the importation of the class of stallions referred to.

"The cattle industry in this Province, I regret to say, is not in quite as healthy a condition as breeders could hope for. The cause of the difficulty is not quite apparent; but possibly the absence of sufficient competition among buyers for all classes of our cattle and our great distance from the large meat markets and consuming centers of the world may account for most of the apathy among stockmen at the present time. We are all convinced of this fact, however, that our natural conditions are such that millions of cattle may be produced before the limit of the Province is reached. Before this can be accomplished, however, there are two essentials necessary.—We require a great market, if not a consuming, at least a forwarding market, much nearer home than the British Islands and we must improve the quality and increase the numbers of our cattle in order to create that market. This cannot be secured in a year nor in five years. It required thirty years to establish the great Chicago markets and to develop the cattle

industry associated with it to its present great dimensions. And I think I am stating the facts when I say that conditions are equally as good for cattle raising in Western Canada as they are south of the International boundary.

"Ours, I believe, is the experience of all new countries. Markets will fluctuate, seasons will vary, but our cattle will continue to increase. Statistics go to show that the increase between the years 1901 and 1906 was 255,801 or 51,000 per year. Local consumption and exports would account for as many more each year, so that we should not feel discouraged that our cattle industry does not grow by leaps and bounds and does not occupy as much of the public attention as we could wish. Our forefathers were satisfied to reach the goal of their ambitions a little more slowly than we of the present generation; and they were certainly just as happy and lived just as long as we can hope to.

"Speaking from the standpoint of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeder in Saskatchewan I may say that this branch of the live stock industry should be in a prosperous condition. Saskatchewan's requirements in the way of sires at the present time (owning as she does 500,000 cattle) should be at least 1000 per year, while the total number of pure-bred cattle of both sexes registered from this Province during the past year is only 643. We should, therefore, have at home an ample market for all the pure-bred sires raised in the Province for many years to come.

"In sheep and swine, surely the Province is wide open for development. We have the market right here at home for both the mutton and pork and the pasturage and rough grain to produce it. With these essentials and the enterprise to develop them, there is no reason why the raising of sheep and swine should not prove a very profitable branch of our agriculture.

"The experience of the farmers of Saskatchewan last year in grain growing, should, I take it, act as an incentive towards every farmer taking up some line of live stock production. The farmer who is to some extent engaged in the live stock industry, has the most effective form of insurance against hard times resulting from partial or total crop failure. He is in a better position to keep his land free from weeds and to keep its productive capacity up to the maximum. He is enabled to employ his hired help profitably throughout the entire year and is, therefore, in a position to obtain and secure a more satisfactory class of farm help than is the exclusive grain grower. He curtails his household expenses by supplying the farm household with milk, meat and butter at first cost and of a much superior quality than that generally obtained on the market. And, in addition to all of these reasons for the keeping of more stock, and perhaps more important than any of them, live stock husbandry tends to the establishment of permanent homes in the country. The boys find more to interest them at home, if some high-class live stock is kept, than they do on the bare grain farm; and the farmers themselves become more interested in their occupation, more attached to their home and their stock, and less likely to rent their farms and move into town as soon as they have acquired a competency."

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of some \$800 and the Association to be in a flourishing condition.

A motion was brought to have the date of the Fat Stock Show held in the week in which March 20th falls, except when the 20th is on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday. To this motion an amendment was made to the effect that the bull sale be held in May. This precipitated a lengthy discussion of the relative advantages of different dates for holding the Horse Show, Fat Stock Show and Bull Sale, after which the original motion was carried.

The next order of business was to the effect that the Live Stock Association, the Department of Agriculture, the representative of the Seed Division and the Poultry Association and members of the City Council meet for the purpose of organizing a Winter Fair Board. The motion carried.

Mr. Potter, of Montgomery, brought in a resolution memorializing the Provincial Government to make it compulsory, through the forth coming legislation, for local improvement districts to bonus the killing of wolves. It was pointed out that at wolf bounty Act leaves the matter of paying bonuses for the killing of wolves optional with the councilsof the local improvement districts and that very few of those councils proclaim the Act which lay upon those that do the expense of killing wolves in surrounding districts.

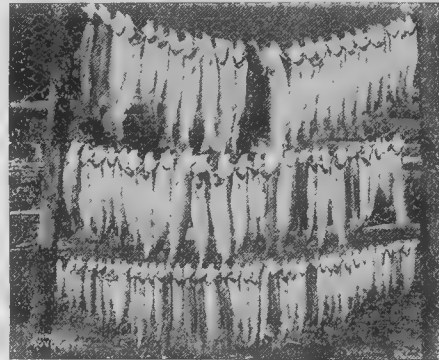
A resolution memorializing the Provincial Government to establish an Agricultural College was discussed and the assurance of the Hon. Mr. Motherwell was given that in the session of the Legislature next after the present one an Agricultural College Act would be brought in and as soon after it is passed as possible the work of organizing would begin.

The resolution passed at the National Live Stock Association in February, facilitating the entry of pure-bred cattle into Canada, provided an import certificate is obtained from the National Record Board.

The number of members on the executive of the Association, according to resolution, was increased from three to five. Just before the election of officers Mr. G. H. Greig, Deputy Live Stock Commissioner, announced that the grant of \$250 in aid of the annual bull sale would be forthcoming from the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Robert Sinton, Regina; Vice-President, Alex Mutch, Lumsden; director for beef cattle, George Kinnon, Cottonwood; dairy cattle, J. C. Pope, Regina; heavy horses, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; light horses, Dr. Creamer, Qu'Appelle; sheep, A. B. Potter, Montgomery; swine, J. Killough, Pense district directors, north line, R. H. Taber, Condie; northwest, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; Yorkton line, J. G. Eindoden, Bredenbury; Arcola line, A. S. Porter, Wormley; Weyburn line, Frank Shepperd; Main line West, J. D. Simpson, Moose Jaw; far West, Jos. Wylie, Maple Creek; Kirkella line, Robert Douglas, Tantallon; Main line East, P. M. Bredt, Balgonie. The first meeting of the directors will be at the time of the Regina Exhibition.



A GOOD DAYS SPORT NEAR THE WATERLOO ESTATE, B. C. PROPERTY OF MESSRS. WILLOUGHBY & MAURER, OF WINNIPEG.

Testing Formalin and Bluestone.

The Provincial Bacteriologist at Regina informs us that his department is prepared to analysis and report, free of charge, any samples of formalin or bluestone sent in by Saskatchewan farmers.

All packages should be securely packed to avoid breakage, plainly addressed to the Provincial Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., and must be accompanied by a letter, or bear the name and address of the sender. If sent per express, all charges must be prepaid.

In addition, the department sends to all who apply for it, a bulletin on smut and smut preventives. This bulletin contains considerable information that is of special interest to farmers and should be carefully studied by every grain grower in the Province.

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Mr. H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, Manitoba, writes us that owing to a scarcity of feed producing and pasture land—due to living too close to Winnipeg—he has decided to disperse his well-known Shorthorn herd early in June. Catalogues will be available. Intending purchasers are requested to write Mr. Ayearst and inspect the stock he is offering.

Forest Reserves to be More Carefully Managed.

A. Knechtel, Inspector of Dominion Forest Reserves, is at present in the West preparing to inaugurate a new system of management for the forest reserves. In Manitoba the two most important reservations, the Turtle and the Riding Mountain Reserves, will be taken over exclusively by Dominion forestry officials and managed so as to be a source of perpetual fuel and timber supply. To this end settlers who have taken claims on these reserves will be bought out or will be given free land in some other part of the country more suitable for farming purposes. The Turtle Mountain settlers will likely be offered land in the Swan River District, the breeds and Indians, at present living in the Riding Mountain Reserve, will be transferred to the Indian reservation at Lake Manitoba West.

The system of management to be introduced will permit of the cutting each year of only such trees as the expert in charge deems it judicious to remove. That is the dead, diseased or poor growing species. In addition, an attempt will be made to replant, with valuable coniferous species, great tracts of these reserves which are now thinly treed. The reforestation work will in a measure be experimental at first, becoming later a demonstration of what the non-agricultural lands of the West are capable of producing in the way of timber.

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"The FARMER'S ADVOCATE contains the best and most beneficial literature for farmers of any agricultural paper I have ever read, and I have read agricultural papers for thirty-five years. I think the farmer should have something besides advertisements to read. He should be continually kept informed as to the world's movements of farm produce, the latest possible market reports, and the most advantageous manner of disposing of his produce."

Dalesboro, Sask.

MATH. FABER.

Scottish Pure Bred Cattle Sales.

Scottish pure bred cattle auctions held during the last week in February seem to have realized prices quite up to the average. The *Scottish Farmer* summarizes results as follows, giving comparisons with 1907:

PERTH, 1908.			
	Average.	Total.	
274 bulls.....	£36 19 3	£10,128 6 0	
12 cows.....	27 18 3	334 19 0	
16 two-year old heifers.....	28 8 4	454 13 0	
51 yearling heifers.....	30 5 6	1,544 0 6	

1907.			
	Average	Total.	
310 bulls.....	£63 17 5	£19,799 17 0	
8 cows.....	26 6 4	210 10 6	
20 two year-old heifers....	39 7 0	786 19 6	
60 yearling heifers.....	34 16 6	2,089 10 0	

398 head.....	£57 10 1	£22,886 17 0	
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SHORTHORNS AT INVERNESS.

1908.			
	Average	Totals.	
99 bulls.....	£23 18 10	£2,370 7 6	
3 yearling heifers.....	15 1 0	45 3 0	

102 head.....	£23 13 7	£2,415 10 6	
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1907.			
	Average.	Totals.	
87 bulls.....	£26 0 2	£2,262 15 0	
1 cow.....	19 8 6	19 8 6	
88 head.....	£25 8 8	£2,282 3 6	

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

1908.			
	Average.	Total.	
99 bulls.....	£23 3 1	£2,292 3 0	
1 cow.....	17 17 0	17 17 0	
7 yearling heifers.....	12 18 0	90 6 0	

107 head.....	£22 8 8	£2,400 6 0	
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1907.			
	Average	Totals.	
104 bulls.....	£21 5 4	£2,251 14 6	
7 yearling heifers.....	14 17 0	103 19 0	

111 head.....	£20 17 3	£2,355 13 6	
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SHORTHORNS AT ABERDEEN SALE.

1908.			
	Average.	Totals.	
267 bulls.....	£20 12 9	£5,510 8 0	
4 cows.....	24 5 7	97 2 6	
4 two-year-old heifers....	17 6 6	69 6 0	
17 yearling heifers.....	23 15 7	404 5 0	

292 head.....	£20 16 6	£6,081 1 6	
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1907.			
	Average	Total.	
210 bulls.....	£27 14 6	£5,821 14 6	
2 cows.....	23 2 0	46 4 0	
2 two-year-old heifers....	24 3 0	48 6 0	
8 yearling heifers.....	16 17 3	134 18 6	

222 head.....	£27 5 1	£6,051 3 0	
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SALE OF HIGHLANDERS AT OBAN.
SUMMARY.

	Average.	Total.	
22 aged bulls.....	£23 0 11	£507 0 0	
40 two-year-olds.....	24 15 7	991 5 0	
18 yearlings.....	15 18 10	287 0 0	

80 Highland bulls.....	£22 6 3	£1,785 5 0	
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LAST YEAR'S AVERAGES.

	Average.	Total.	
Aged bulls.....	£27 12 3		
Two-year-olds.....	24 3 10		
Stirks.....	21 4 4		

Considering the fact that Ireland and the Argentine are closed to Scotch cattle, it is a little surprising that the prices realized were so good. At the Perth sale, the prices of the last two years were not reached but the results were satisfactory. The highest-priced cow sold for 79 gs. Two-year-old heifers touched the top at 75 gs. Of the aged bulls 230 gs., was the best price. In the younger class 500 gs. was the best price paid, the third prize-winner selling at this figure. The first prize bull in the younger lot was withdrawn at 300 gs. but reported sold afterwards for 425 gs. Another bull brought 405 gs.

At Inverness, the Champion Shorthorn bull brought 60 gs. The Angus at the same sale improved their last year's average by 2 gs. per head. The Champion bull sold for 39 gs. Among the Highlanders the first prize old bull, Saladin, was withdrawn at £80. The best bulls were all withdrawn and the second prize two-year-old made the highest price—£60.

MARKETS

Little activity developed in wheat markets during the past week. The period opened dull. On Monday the tendency in all exchanges was decidedly bearish. All American and Canadian markets opened lower and Liverpool in sympathy held lower. The cause of slight falling off was the optimistic reports which Snow sent in from the wheat fields of the Southwest. His summing up of conditions and prospects at Oklahoma were construed on most exchanges as bearish. The existence of the green bug is not denied but it is held that the pest is not damaging the crop to any extent and that conditions in Southwestern winter wheat States are nearly perfect.

Offsetting these reports from the American continent, data of the wheat shipments from the Argentine and rumors of the condition of the Russian winter crop have tended to hold values up. The Argentine, it is now reported, has shipped out practically every bushel that is to be spared, and even then the crop of 1907 has been below expectations and less than the year before. From Russia vague rumors are trickling through that the wheat crop of the Southern provinces is in a precarious condition, and the chances strong that quite a portion of it will be killed. Lack of snow covering, the prevalence of severe weather and low temperatures on a crop that did not make normal growth last fall, are expected to work some damage. In the rest of Europe everything is reported satisfactory.

Seeding is in full swing in the American South and Southwest. A full acreage of both wheat and oats are being sown. Conditions of soil and weather are reported ideal for crop growth.

In our own market centers there is little to note. The Dominion Government agents have ceased buying seed grain having obtained sufficient for their requirements. Grain deliveries are well up. A month or so ago it was freely prophesied by those supposed to be in touch with trade and market conditions, that oats this spring would sell at prices such as this cereal has never attained to for some time. It is now developing that oats have passed their high level and are steadily receding. The decline is due to the fact that a good volume of old oats has been discovered in farmers hands in the country and no scarcity in the best grades for seed could occur.

Prices at Winnipeg are as follows:

1 hard.....	111½		
1 northern.....	110½		
2 northern.....	107½		
3 northern.....	102½		
No. 4.....	94½		
No. 5.....	82		
No. 6.....	72		
Feed 1.....	52½		
Feed 2.....	47		
Oats.—			
No. 2 white.....	46½		
No. 3 white.....	43½		
Rejected.....	38½		
Flax.....	106½		

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

	March	May	July
Wheat.....	110½	112½	114½
Oats.—			
No. 2 white.....	46	48	50½
No. 3 white.....	43	45½	47½
Rejected.....	37	39½	41½
Flax.....	109½	109½	

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Bran, per ton.....	\$20.00	
Shorts.....	21.00	
Barley and oats.....	25.00	
Barley.....	24.00	
Oats.....	27.00	

HAY AND STRAW.

Timothy on the track in			
carload lots.....	\$10.00—\$12.00		
Prairie Hay.....	7.00 — 8.00		
In loads.....	8.00 9.00		
Baled straw in carloads.....	4.00 5.00		

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Fresh made Creamery.....	31c to 34c	
“ “ “ in boxes 56 lbs....	29c to 30c	
“ “ “ “ 14 “ “ “	27c to 28c	
Dairy butter in prints.....	25c	
“ “ “ in tubs.....	24c to 25c	
Manitoba cheese.....	13c	
Eastern cheese.....	13½ to 14c	
Eggs, Manitoba fresh.....	21c to 22c	
Eastern.....	20c to 21c	

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, in carlots, per bushel.....	40c to 45c	
Turnips, carlots, per bushel.....	60c	

Cabbage, per cwt.....	\$1.50	
Beets.....	\$2.00	
Parsnips “ “.....	\$2.75 to \$3.00	
Carrots.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50	

POULTRY

Turkeys, per lb.....	17c to 17½c	
Chickens, roaster, per lb.....	17c	
Broilers.....	12c	
Geese.....	12c	
Ducks.....	16c	

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK

Choice steers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; light steers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.60; cows \$2.50 to \$3.00; sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.00; lambs \$6.00 to \$7.50; hogs, select, \$5.00.

TORONTO

Export cattle, \$4.85 to \$5.25; butchers, \$4.75 to \$4.90; export bulls \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.25; milkers \$35 to \$40 each, calves \$4.00 to \$7.00; Sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.00; lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; Hogs select, \$5.40.

TORONTO JUNCTION HORSE MARKET.

The weekly sale at this market last week was largely attended by farmers and horse dealers from various parts of the province. The chief buyers were the farmers looking for general purpose horses and light draughts, these being consequently in best demand. Drivers were slow of sale. Upwards of one hundred animals were disposed of, but at no time was the bidding any too spirited. Draughts brought from \$16 to \$200; general purpose, \$150 to \$175; drivers \$125 to \$160, and serviceably sound chunks, \$60 to \$125.

American Horse markets show little change in prices over last weeks quotations.

Contents of this Issue

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Andrew Knox.....	444
Farm House built by H. E. Shenfield.....	445

EDITORIALS.

A Winter Fair Assured.....	441
The Dollar Vote.....	441
A Hollow Horn.....	441
One for The Clover Crop.....	441
"Power Lot, God Help Us.".....	441
Forests for The Future.....	441
Farm Labor Increasing.....	441

HORSE.

Glasgow Stallion Show.....	442
Preparing Horses for Spring Work.....	442
More on Judging Clydesdales.....	442
Money in Special Purpose Horses.....	443
Agricultural Societies and Stallions.....	443

STOCK.

Advantages of a Dressed Meat Trade.....	443
Raising Hogs by the Use of Forage Crops.....	443
A New Remedy for Scours in Calves.....	444
Get the Hogs to Market Early.....	444
The Farmer's Cow Again.....	444

FARM.

Four Years Experience Growing Clover.....	445
What Clover Means to the Average Farmer.....	445
Wheat and Oat Situation in United States.....	445
Alkali Soils, Their Nature and Reclamation....	446
Farm Elevator.....	446
Manuring and Rotation in Saskatchewan.....	446
Second Hand Machinery an Expense.....	446

DAIRY.

Buying Dairy Cows.....	447
What Records of Performance Do.....	447
What About it.....	447

POULTRY.

Experiments in Cross Baeeding.....	447
Scottish Pure-bred Cattle Sales.....	452

HORTICULTURE

Planting and Care of Trees.....	449
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FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.....	449
MARKETS.....	452
HOME JOURNAL.....	453
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.....	459
Gossip.....	462

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

It is said that Herbert Rose, the Canadian Rhodes scholar at Oxford, who has won much distinction in his course, has been offered a professorship in Wesley College, Winnipeg.

* * *

Mr R. H. Mode, M.A., B.D., a graduate of the University of Toronto in arts and of McMaster University in theology, has been appointed to a permanent position on the staff in semitics of the University of Chicago. After completing his undergraduate course, Mr. Mode acted for a couple of years as lecturer in Hebrew in McMaster and carried on graduate study in orientals with Professor McCurdy at the University of Toronto. He then went to the University of Chicago.

* * *

The often repeated assertion that tenors are becoming rarer and rarer every day has induced a leading Parisian theatrical paper to offer a hearing to any obscure tenor who likes to present himself, and to pay for lessons to those considered sufficiently promising. The event came off at a large hall, before a jury composed of eminent vocal teachers, impressarios and a specially invited audience. The candidates numbered 126 only. They were of all ranks and professions, including village blacksmiths, postmen and one soldier. The contest did, indeed, disclose one very fine voice. It belonged to a clerk, who, like the famous singer of the forties, is named Mario. He sang the celebrated tenor solo from "William Tell" in a way that gained for him the unstinted applause of the audience.

* * *

An official announcement was made in Paris that Mme. Mathilde de'Castro Marchesi, the famous singer and vocal teacher, was dead, but this was soon followed by a statement that it was not Mme. Marchesi who had died but her husband, Salvatore Marchesi, Marquis de' Castro, an Italian composer and singer. Marquis de' Castro was 82 years old. He was a co-worker with Garibaldi and sacrificed his own considerable fortune for the cause of Italy. He became a political refugee, singing under the name of Marchesi, when he married the lady who subsequently gained a world-wide reputation as a teacher of singing.

THE PRISON SYSTEM A HINDRANCE.

We are undoubtedly getting along. The centuries of Anglo-Saxon life have brought us one after another their contribution to a higher civilization, and nowhere is the advance more apparent than in the treatment meted out to those who inadvertently or maliciously violate the laws which have grown with the nations' growth, and changed with her changes. From the days when the poacher on the King's preserves lost his eyes for killing a deer; the days when the petty thief was hung and when the stake was the portion of those who differed religiously from the powers that were—from those days to the present there has been a great advance.

But there is room for improvement yet, and the more thoughtful of our citizens are awakening to the opportunity of advancing a step further in the march towards the higher life for the race as a whole. What is the aim of our present prison system? What is the actual result accomplished by it? These are the two questions that are being asked, and that will be answered by the men who ask them.

The widespread interest in preventive and reformatory work among children was the

beginning. It dawned upon men that the ordinary prison—the home of the chronic criminal, the professional law breaker,—was no place for the child or youth whose first offence was the result of ignorance and bad training rather than of a depraved nature. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he became a criminal in prison, the very place that was supposed to work his cure. When the worse than uselessness of prison for youthful offenders was made manifest, it led to the establishment of reform schools and industrial institutions. In these the boy or girl was safe from the teachings of older evil-doers and was taught a trade, but there was of necessity no home-life, few influences that would incite to higher things than merely keeping out of prison and earning a living. Just at this point the Children's Aid Societies justify their existence. Their motto is, "Prevention is better than Cure." "Put the child into a good home and heredity will have no chance against environment." They went farther in some places—Ontario, for instance—and took boys and girls who had already been sent to the industrial schools as incorrigibles, put them in good homes in the country, and have had no reason to regret the step.

The success attending this enterprise led to the questions: "If children are injured by prison life and association with habitual criminals, will not older men and women, convicted of first offences, also receive evil instead of good from such companions? Is imprisonment a deterrent when the prisoner is brought into such close contact with all forms of evil during his term, and is handicapped most seriously in obtaining employment when he comes out? Is there not a better way? Society must be protected, but the law should not be merely an instrument of vengeance. The fear of detention may be somewhat of a preventative; detention itself is not a cure in the great majority of cases, for once over there is great danger of a relapse.

These weaknesses of the ancient system have been clearly seen and little by little remedies are being applied. The prisoner's aid associations catch the man as he comes out, clothe him once more in the garments of society and help him to obtain a position. An equally great, if not a greater work, is done by the introduction of the parole or probation system, which, used by the bench, puts the first offender on his honor to conduct himself properly instead of sending him to prison where he can earn nothing, and learn nothing but evil. By putting him on parole he is left with his family, the stigma of the cell is not upon him, and, as he is obliged to report to the authorities at stated intervals, the state can still keep an eye upon him. It has worked well, too, for the man who has broken a law and put himself in danger of the prison has often as true a sense of honor as the rest of us whose offences are as serious but lie in a direction not reached by the law of the land. The beauty of the plan is that it gives the man or woman who has slipped in a rough place a chance to regain footing and resume the march again.

ARE PRESENT-DAY BOOKS WORTH READING?

There is a class of educated people to whom the mere mention of modern literature is as a red rag to a bull. They snort violently at the very idea of there being anything worth calling "literature" in this decadent age, disposing of all the products of the late nineteenth and this twentieth century with an explosive "Trash!" It is not clear on what basis they make the classification, for on their own proud confession they never read any of it.

Undoubtedly, owing to increased facilities in the printing art, and to the growth in population, there is a tremendous amount of stuff written, and a great deal of it is worthless; but the percentage of poor stuff is no higher than it was in the days of Carlyle or Macaulay or Bacon. And the captious critics of those periods called it all "trash" and pinned their literary faith to Chaucer or Plato, or somebody else whose work had survived in spite of the scornings among Chaucer's early English contemporaries or Plato's fellow citizens. Some writings of every century have lived, some of this century will live. We don't know what, and it doesn't make any particular difference to us, for whatever in literature lives or doesn't live, the fact remains that *we won't* any way, and the attitude of coming generations to the product of the twentieth century is no concern of ours. They will pick out what they want and leave the rest, and we might be content to do the same rather than to utterly condemn. If we pick and choose with some discretion we shall surely chance upon some of the things that are going to live when we are dead, and so we shall not miss our only opportunity of reading them. These books picture the life and feeling of our own time; they are at once a product of this generation and an influence upon it. They belong to us as no other books can do.

The chief obstacle in the way of giving honor to the books of our own time seems to be because they are largely fiction—and when the carper says "fiction" it is as if he said "small-pox" or "leprosy." Essay or biography is the form in which most of the works that have lived have been cast, but it does not follow that no other form *can* survive. Fiction is the literary body of this age, and it has this advantage over the essay, that it puts the writer in the background rather than in the foreground of the picture. In it the reader gets all that he got in the essay—religion, science, philosophy, humanity—and he gets more mental exercise in procuring it. It is better for his mental digestion to have to scratch for his food. Besides the objectors could afford to be more tolerant in the face of some fiction that has survived the ages. "The Prodigal Son" is literature in the best sense of the word, yet it is pure fiction—a short story in fact; Spencer's "Fairy Queen" is fiction, so are Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales and More's "Utopia." Shakespeare's plays are fiction, even the historical ones. None of these were as popular in their own day as they have been since, the loss being not to the writer or his works, but to the people who failed to appreciate it while they were alive.

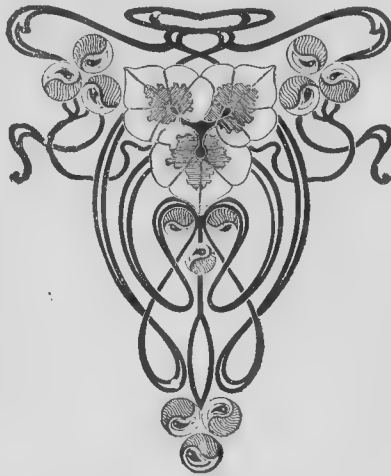
THE EXCEPTION NOT THE RULE

"Nurse" who wrote us some two or three years ago, charging farmers, as a class, with many a neglect of the niceties of life and even open violation of the first rules of etiquette, writes again in something the same strain. The specific instance in the latest letter is a district's "successful farmer" who, according to "Nurse's" acquaintance with him, is one of those unfortunate men whose life has been soured and his person made repulsive by a too constant devotion to the mere getting of money out of his land, rather than domestic joys out of life. The picture is a sad one, but we will not accept Nurse's conclusion that such a man is representative of the class known as "successful farmers." The farming profession is not different from many another in that it contains a certain number of boors, but it would be just as reasonable to say all lawyers are rogues because one defrauds as to say all farmers are boors because a few instances are found. The lesson, however, is obvious. We can all make life better by practising the common courtesies. Good manners are nothing more than systemized common sense made adaptable to the meanest minds, to make human intercourse more easy and misunderstandings less frequent.

POWER LOT--GOD HELP US

By Sarah McLean Greene

A story of the Atlantic coast, whose theme is the redemption through hard work, pure air and good women, of a rich young man who has had "too much latch-key." He comes to Power Lot drunk and disgraceful, but leaves it with honor.



Power Lot is a piece of modern fiction, presenting in twentieth century guise the world old and world wide problems of love and hate, of work and struggle. It depicts human life and human philosophy of our day, and so has a value to us that the wisdom of the ancients has not.

CHAPTER. I.

A MESSAGE.

The Almighty—up at Power Lot—looks as though He had at last all kinds of material to work with; infinite ocean, broad basin, mad river, far heights, and sharp valleys, bowlders that make you catch your breath, and green pastures that lie sound asleep—all kinds of such business the Almighty has at Power Lot. And so much of it! Looks as though He laughed to Himself at last for the room there was, and tossed creation about helter-skelter and gigantic free.

I remember an artist who came there once, who seemed to think that it was all arranged.

"See that touch to the middle distance," he'd say; "watch that class of shadows; observe that symphony of hill and vale."

But I, being no artist, sucked in my sense of it first hand; and, as I say, it looked to me as though the Almighty, having leaned from His solitudes to a long view of the cities somewhere and feeling stifled on those contraptions of walls and petty man-made ways, had turned back with an awful joy and had His rampage with our landscape there at Power Lot. I don't mean anything irreverent either. A God-Almighty rampage with the landscape is something to make a man bow the knee.

POWER LOT, GOD HELP US,—that was the complete name of our place; worse than Nazareth, you see. Yes, outsiders speaking of us said with meaning, "He lives over to Power Lot, God help us," or, "It happened at Power Lot, God help us." It may have been because it was so hard to get up to us there by the steep way; it may have been by reason of our poverty or our ignorance, but with our name was ever attached this invocation for supernal aid.

So out of Power Lot, God Help Us, came patient toilers by land and sea as well as vagabonds and ne'er-do-wells with a taste for wandering, ambitionless, resigned women, runaway boys and girls; and out of Power Lot, God Help Us, came Mary Stingaree.

Well named! There was a sting to Mary, for me, at least; a sting I carry with me so long as I journey over this firmament in the garment of the flesh. I am not with Mary's sort of people now; she got far beyond me in a way. But somehow I've made up my mind it's a healthy sting. It's better, I reckon, to make your try at being a man than to win your sweet desire. So Mary stung me, and stings me ever.

A little, sulky-mouthed, broad-browed, black-haired girl was Mary Stingaree, Distrustful, sulky-mouthed—that came from old Bate Stingaree, drunkard, deceased.

Down to school at Bear River we went together, Mary and I. I was in her class then. Of course, the Bear River children derided us, coming from Power Lot, God Help Us.

'Way back from somewhere Mary had inherited a steady, never-failing gristmill of brains, and a singing voice like a soul quit of the flesh. Bear River was poor in musical talent, so they let Mary in to the Baptist church to take part in a Sunday school exhibition. She sang; there were some tourists stopping at Bear River, and they applauded for delight, clapping their hands. Mary thought she was being derided again, the troubled

little soul from Power Lot, God Help Us, and she went out weeping bitterly.

But the gristmill of brains kept a steadily revolving wheel. From Bear River district school to the distant academy at Wolfdale Mary worked her way. She came home on a vacation, fourteen years old now and grave as a woman.

"May I see you to evening meet'n', Mary?" said I. By this time, she was sort of dissociated in everybody's mind from Power Lot, and had been admitted to the Bear River Baptist Church under deep religious conviction and a presumption of actual social equality. I sneaked along in the wake of her material welfare, wondering. Spiritually, she was lost to me.

"May I see you to evening meet'n', Mary?" said I, waylaying her at the bridge.

"I'll go back and ask Mother," said she.

I waited at the bridge. She came back stepping demurely. "Mother says 'Yes,' Jim."

I was nineteen, of a long line of toiling progenitors not much vexed by brains. I stood in awe of the bookish little maiden. This would be a great woman; I would put in my plea early, would begin courting already. I knew a bit of rustic etiquette in that line.

"Will you take my arm, Mary?" I said.

She blushed deeply, religiously.

"I couldn't do that, Jim," she said. "It would mean too much—it would be too intimate," said the bookish little maiden. "But I will take your hand, Jim."

So, hand clasped in hand, we went to the evening meeting at Bear River. Very proper and formal that may have seemed to wise little Mary Stingaree, but to me, it was vastly tender. Her slender hand nestled in my broad one—I can feel it still. And I would have been content if the road from Power Lot, God Help Us to Bear River had wound on and on through this mortal lifetime. That brief hour was my portion. Mary's ideas of convention changed.

The gristmill of brains kept steadily turning. From academy to provincial college Mary worked her way; then across the water to the highest seat of learning in the States; then a post-graduate course and a degree; and then, by reason of her marked ability, a position of distinction at the head of a seminary.

Just at that climax of her toiling ambition old Bate Stingaree fell in a drunken fit and broke his neck. A flock of evil crows swooped down over the Stingaree fortunes. The mother, half-paralyzed, took to her bed. The younger brother, a clean, straight fellow, went down with the fishing boat in a hurricane off the Gut. The older brother, dissolute like his father, had lost his position in a cloth manufactory in the States and came home in rags. Mary was sent for and took leave of absence to come home to her father's funeral.

It was the solemn desolation of winter there by the hills and gorges and the pounding, seething shores that lay off in view of Power Lot,

God Help Us. The wind swept with endless moan through the cypress forests.

When Mary saw how it was with her people at home her eyes for a

moment had that very look of the world without, just that look as of bleak gorges and the passion of the waves surging back, moaning and thwarted, from the shore. Then her lips took on the strength of the hills and their quiet, too. She had grown tall and straight. She was more than beautiful; she was what my soul had prophesied: she was a great woman.

"Jim," she said to me, "you are one of that fated kind of whom it is easy to ask things, of whom one is always morally sure that no request will be refused. You have not reformed, like the rest of us. You have not had advantages."

There was an elf in her black eyes that might have been wicked, I had sometimes thought, except for stern schooling and the quiet habit of the big strong mouth. She smiled at me.

"I have read all the books you sent me, Mary," I replied, "three times over I don't know what I should have done without them. I've been waiting to thank—"

"No," she interrupted me meditatively, "you have not reformed. I don't believe you ever will. You have not had advantages."

I could almost have sworn that she was fond of me. But it was in a way too high for me to take any notice of. I understood that. The kindness in her eyes was hard to bear. It was the sort to lure a child or a big, trusty Newfoundland. But first and last I adored her, and I stood confused to all except that she was near me, looking at me, and that I was ready to do her bidding.

"The sea is rough—cruel and rough—to-day, Jim," she said, "and there would be danger out there to-day, even to the staunchest little fishing vessel, managed by the most skillful hand that ever was?—danger even to Jim Turbine?"

I laughed. "You used to know better about the sea and the weather. Your advantages have left her out," I added, with a jealous eye to the spars of my boat, rocking down there under the ledge.

"And I'm selfish," she went on. "My one spar of hope up here would be—Jim Turbine. And I don't see," she went on, drearily, half-dreamily, looking toward the water, "how anyone of mortal frailty could trust himself to-day out on that heaving, tigerish waste of waters and—live."

"You used to love the sea, Mary." "I used to love"—some bitterness curled her lip—"many things. Now, what I have to do is to send a message, Jim. And if possible it should be sent at once. A message by wire from the station over at Waldeck. But it may be softer weather to-morrow."

"You've remembered what we say, here, about the weather being 'soft' sometimes," I answered gratefully. "But it is soft, for winter, Mary—right down soft; it won't be any softer for weeks. A boat's easy managed out there, if you know how." I

laughed again. I had no fear, even of taking Mary over to Waldeck. The sea was not running either stormy or strong, to my way of thinking.

"Will you take my message over, then?"

"You—wouldn't have to go?" "No." She smiled. "I could write it down, and you could take it. And I"—she added gravely—"should always be in your debt for a very, very great kindness."

"You get it ready, Mary," I said, blusteringly, for I was disappointed and chagrined. A telegram had been to my mind a sort of rite which demanded personal supervision. "You go and get it ready right now, and I'll take it over."

"My good—brother—Jim," she said, with eloquent eyes; and with that I had to make myself content, just a good brother waiting there to go out and cross the winter bay for her, who was no sister to me, but so much my heart's desire that every sense of my body ached stupidly. Then I got to thinking of her, and what the message probably was. I knew, before she came back to me with it,—a folded slip of paper that I buttoned up in my inner pocket. Then I hesitated.

"It isn't sealed orders to me," I said. "I—I'm afraid I know what you are going to do."

"Well?" "You are going—to give up your position—that you've been working for—all these years."

Her face was pale and set, but she kept her pleasant humor. "You are a wizard, Jim. You have something far and away beyond advantages; you can read writing up a flight of stairs and behind doors. You—"

"Yes, I can," I said. "I can read it all right every time. But you just stop and think, Mary. Some other woman could manage this miserable business here. But you! Good Lord!"

"It's my mother and my brother, Jim. It's my mother. I have 'thought,' never fear. I have made up my mind. Say no more about it."

"You ain't fit for it. You're fit for the place you've been filling back there. You've no right to go and knock it all over. It's—it's burying yourself alive."

She put her hand lightly on my rough coat, but somehow it impelled me toward the door. She smiled again in that moment as we stood looking off from the heights of Power Lot.

"Buried alive," she repeated, her lip twitching; "this is more like a vantage ground for ascension. Don't you think so, Jim?"

"All right, you can smile, now. It will kill you inch by inch, though, as you go on. It will break your heart. You've got used to such different things—and the ambition of you—my Lord! And you've changed. Why, when I saw you I thought I'd have to say 'Miss Stingaree.' I think so now half the time when I look at you."

"Miss Stingaree would forsake this and go back to her business?"

"Yes, and she'd have a good right to do it."

"What would 'Mary' do according to what you remember of her?"

She was looking at me so intensely she seemed to forget that my big body was there covering my soul. She fished up my soul and I had to see it the way it was. And I had to speak, too, and speak quick.

"Oh, d--n," I swore, "she'd 'a' stayed."

"There's so much of 'Mary' left in me that it bothers me, Jim," she said, in her whimsical way, but I thought there was a dash of honest fretfulness in it. "Mother—clings to me. And Bate—the case is desperate altogether. 't seems to demand someone of their own, who is bound by duty, and who understands and can have patience. I tried to think it was common sense to go. I could earn money for them back there,—but I can't go. And when you can't go, there's no way but to stay. I thought you would have been glad to have me stay."

"I reckon, I was a-thinkin' of you." "Perhaps you were. You used to have a habit, quite strong, of letting your thoughts go moonshining about in the interests of other people. I dare say it has grown upon you, as bad habits do."

It isn't any fun to have eyes like Mary Stingaree's caressing of you, when it's all got to stop there, and your part is just to plod out the path of the good brother. I stepped outside for a bluff, as though I was sick of the house air and wanted to make off.

"Well, I'll take your message over," says I. "There's a hand at the hellum

somewhere," says I. "I reckon on finding that out for sure some day. Meanwhile I'm steerin' the best I know, in the dark. But you take it from me, that it's plumb in the dark."

"I won't forget that it's dark, Jim." My head cleared when I got out on the bay, and steering was all the business in hand for me. I let it go,—that about Mary; the Mystery of it. A great, faithful ambition, to reach its hill-height, and then get knocked in the head and stunned in the heart like I knew the case was with Mary.

So many books she had sent to me, to try to lead me on a bit. But I couldn't remember much to the point in them to help just now, except what an old blind man who sold his writings for a few pounds said once,—to "Steer right on."

Sailor or landsman, he had the trick. And, considering the circumstances, his words sang down to me carrying mighty weight with them,

"Nor bate one jot of heart or hope, But steer right on."

That old blind man, working away for little or nothing, either of love or money or appreciation, he got the whole voyage down on his chart in just those twelve words.

(To be continued).

The Quiet Hour

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING WEEK.

'All things work together for good to them that love God.'—Rom. viii., 28.

Could anything be more satisfactory than that promise? Even thought things may seem to be working together for evil—as they certainly appeared to be in Joseph's case—we may be quite sure that if God is our Guide, our road must lead straight on to the light. When our Leader walked steadily on towards the Cross, He knew that joy lay beyond it. Sorrow and death are not the end, and all must be well with the world, for God is its King.

Joseph told his brethren that they could not injure him, God meant it unto good, to save much people alive. In the same way, when wicked men conspired against Christ, they were only able to do "whatever God's hand and counsel determined before to be done." Let us then commit our way unto the Lord willingly, for we have no power to alter His plans. As it has been beautifully said:

"Nothing done out of our daily path of love and duty, no fretting nor chafing, will turn over the next page in the story for us, because a larger, stronger Hand than ours holds the leaves together, and simply in clinging to that Hand must we walk straight on, and never mind our longings to see the end, however tense they may be. Some day we shall read the story from first to last, and see clearly the Divine meaning of the whole; see it with smiling, not streaming eyes, with folded, not struggling hand."

'Man's life is laid in the loom of time To a pattern he does not see,

While the weaver works and the shuttles fly

Till the dawn of eternity.

Some shuttles are filled with silver thread,

And some with threads of gold;

While often but the darker hue Is all that they may hold.

"But the weaver watches with skillful eye

Each shuttle fly to and fro, And sees the pattern so deftly wrought

As the loom moves sure and slow. God surely planned the pattern—

Each thread, the dark and fair Is chosen by his master skill

And placed in the web with care.

"He only knows its beauty, And guides the shuttles which hold The threads so unattractive, As well as the threads of gold.

Not till each loom is silent And the shuttles cease to fly, Shall God unroll the pattern, And explain the reason why The dark threads were as needful In the weavers' skillful hand As the threads of gold and silver, For the pattern which he planned".

HOPE.

WHY ARE WE CHURCH MEMBERS.

We are called. We are gathered. We are sent. Christ is the head of the Church. He calls us to himself. The Church is his body. We are gathered together in a working unity directed toward the great ends which our Lord has in view. We are his witnesses and through us he makes himself known to those whom he would call. Here is honor enough work enough, delight enough for all church members, if only we had imagination to grasp our opportunity and the faith to pursue our work. Let us honor Christ with a sufficient honor and we shall magnify also the work to which we are called.

Fix, for a moment, your thought upon the variety of gifts which Christ has brought together for his purpose. No one of us would dare to think of

himself as the sole sufficient instrument of Christ's work. But it is thinking poorly indeed of Christ if we do not think of ourselves as well-chosen instruments for our individual task and opportunity.

In one of our highways lies a bar, a squared lump of iron with a hole cut through it. It would make a poor hammer, a worse anvil. No one would desire it for personal ornament for it is not beautiful. Yet it is not unlikely that the elaborate driving machine of some costly automobile came to a halt soon after this unpretentious bar dropped off its place. It is one of the less comely members, but without it the bolt would not hold and the car must stop. When we are abashed by the thought of our own insignificance, it is well to divert our thoughts from the folly of self-dispraise to the grandeur of the whole plan of Christ in which it is our honor to have some little part.

There is some work in the Church for all. The problem is to find our work and to do it with all our heart. For Christ has made the finding of our own work an important part of our education. For the Church is not an elaborate machine, it is a living organism, to which we are to contribute a part of our own life. No one ever sought his work without finding it. Its beginnings are small, however, and he who comes looking for great things is in danger of overlooking them. If you are a beginner, then, in the search for your true place and work, the work for you is this: Despair not small things! Long roads begin at little gates and from small seeds great harvests grow. Only go joyfully—only plant carefully, and Christ will care for all you undertake.

It is possible then, to think of Christ membership with reference to Christ to our fellow-disciples, to the unreachd and unconvinced world outside the Church and to ourselves. That is a true order of our devotion. He who is a church member only for receiving may have his name on the roll, but he cannot have the root of the matter in his heart. There are members for reasons of blind tradition, of social standing for something that looks like an insurance against eternal loss. But this is to begin at the wrong end. It robs church membership of a heroic element. It ceases to be a venture with Christ and becomes a private speculation for selfish gain. Not so have the great and happy Christians imagined their relation to Christ and to his followers. With them it has been a personal devotion, an uplifting enthusiasm, a joy so deep, an honor so unexampled, that no experience of pain or sorrow could spoil or overthrow it.

A SONG OF TWILIGHT.

O 'come home once more, when the dusk is falling,
To see the nursery lighted and the children's table spread;
"Mother, mother, mother!" the eager voices calling,
"The baby was so sleepy that he had to go to bed!"

O, to come home once more and see the smiling faces,
Dark head, bright head, clustered at the pane;

Much the years have taken, when the heart its path retraces,

But until time is not for me, that image will remain.

Men and women now they are, standing straight and steady,

Grave heart, gay heart, fit for life's emprise;

Shoulder set to shoulder, how should they be but ready!

The future shines before them with the light of their own eyes.

Still each answers to my call; no good has been denied me,

My burdens have been fitted to the little strength that's mine,

Beauty, pride, and peace have walked by day beside me,

The evening closes gently in, and how can I repine?

But O, to see once more, when the early dusk is falling,

The nursery's windows glowing and the children's table spread;

"Mother, mother, mother!" the high child voices calling,

"He couldn't stay awake for you; he had to go to bed!"

—Scribner.

THE INGLE NOOK.

Shut out the darkness and the rain,
Pile the old beech-logs higher,
And we'll play children once again Beside the glowing fire:

Just so the flickers used to glance Upon the dresser's pewter row,
Just so the shadows used to dance In winters long ago.

The dog lay stretched at ease, the cat Blinked in her wisdom old,
And here together, on the mat, We read the Book of Gold.

Hans Anderson our wizard was,
Whose magic opened doors,
For many a dainty waif to pass Across our homely floors.

Our castle was the Ingle Nook,
Deep by the crackling hearth,
And all its towering walls we shook With melody of mirth.

Alas! the dream! Our eyes are wet In that invasive shade Of memory. But children yet Shall play where once we played.
—C. K. B., in 'T. P.'s Weekly.

THE MARRIED LOVER.

Why, having won her, do I woo?

Because her spirit's vestal grace Provokes me always to pursue,

But, spirit-like, eludes embrace; Because her womanhood is such

That, as on court-days subjects kiss The Queen's hand, yet so near a touch

Affirms no mean familiarity; Nay, rather marks more fair the height

Which can with safety so neglect To dread, as lower ladies might,

That grace could meet with disrespect;

Thus she with happy favor feeds

Allegiance from a love so high

That thence no false conceit proceeds

Of difference bridged, or state put by; Because although in act and word

As lowly as a wife can be, Her manners, when they call me lord,

Remind me 'tis by courtesy; Not with her least consent of will,

Which would my proud affection hurt, But by the noble style that still

Imputes an unattain'd desert; Because her gay and lofty brows,

When all is won which hope can ask, Reflect a light of hopeless snows

That bright in virgin ether bask; Because, though free of the outer court

I am, this Temple keeps its shrine Sacred to Heaven; because, in short, She's not and never can be mine.

—Coventry Patmore (1823-96).



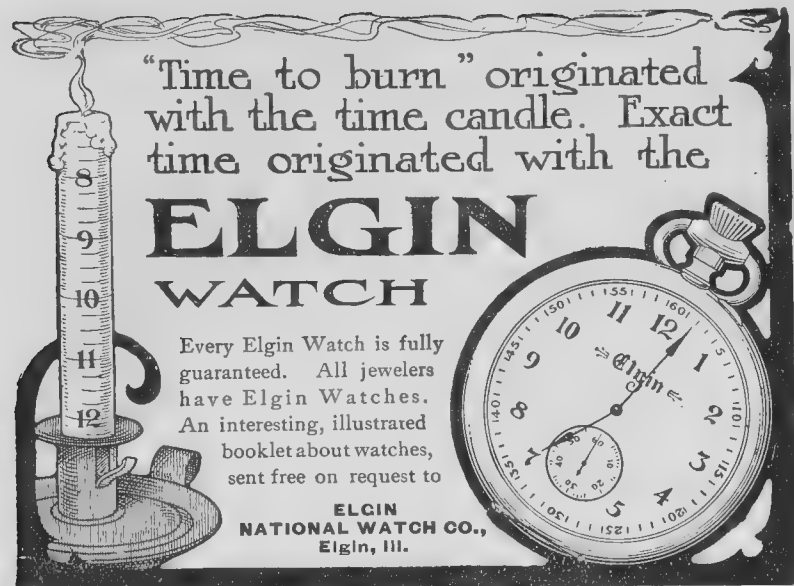
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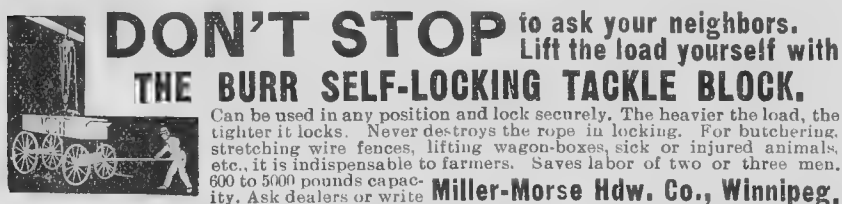
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Write for a sample—that's the best way; and remember, Congo Samples are not special pieces prepared for the purpose, but are cut from our regular stock.

We mention this because Congo is so attractive looking, so tough and pliable, that people sometimes think the samples must be specially prepared.

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Ingle Nook

SELECTED RECIPES.

Homemade Soap.—Meat scraps, rinds, or any fat can be put in a common iron kettle on the stove, to the proportion of five pounds to a can of concentrated lye and a quart of soft water, and boiled a few minutes when the rinds will have all disappeared. Have another kettle of boiling soft water to add until it is of the proper consistency. It must not be too flat. When I put in what I think enough water, I touch a bit of the soap to the tip of my tongue, and if sharp and of the thickness of rich cream it is right. This is for soft soap, but it can be made into hard by boiling down a little more and adding a handful of salt. Turn it into a wooden box or into pans to harden, when it can be cut out and dried. I make my soap any time I have scraps enough, just while my work is being done in the morning. I turn it into a box kept for that purpose, and always have soft soap, which I find very handy and economical for washing and scrubbing.—Sent by "Puss."

WHO CAN MAKE RICK-RACK EDGING?

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers:—Once more will I take my seat in the Nook in the hope that it is still vacant. I have been with you all in thought, and have enjoyed the letters so much the past winter. I have nothing of importance to tell, but hope that some member can tell or show me how to make rick-rack edging, with crotchet-ing in between wheels of rick-rack. I have several bunches and want to make some use of it. Can anyone send simple instructions to knit a heel and toe of a stocking? We live in town this winter and don't have so much cooking to do, so I have been making rugs, piecing quilts and knitting stockings and mittens. Perhaps next time I can bring a mite in return. Wishing the circle much luck and prosperity for the New Year, I remain

MARGARET W.

(I was just wondering the other day what had become of you, and was hoping you had not deserted us. Some member will have to come to your aid in regard to the knitting. I can't knit. Several attempts ended in the yarn getting tighter and tighter until the needles refused to move, so I gave it up. But somebody will surely tell you. That is one of the many fine things about the membership of this Ingle Nook. The "friend in need" is always in it. I am hoping to go East to my home this summer, but it is not decided yet. If it were not "home," I would rather go west again than east. I'll let you know. D. D.)

PUSS BRINGS HELP AND CHEER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am a "Shut In" all of this glorious winter, but enjoy seeing others able to get out. I can feel the warm rays of sunshine, as they come in through the window, and the brightness helps to keep up the spirits, which will at times fall rather low. What a nice time I have had this year with my house plants, never once having to move them out of the window, and they have had flowers (of which I am passionately fond) all of the season. One of the Nook members told sometime ago about writing novels while at work. My brain is always busy: even if the hands refuse some days to do their duty, my mind will say, as quoth the raven in Dickens, "Barnaby Rudge," "Never say die." So I write long letters to "Ingle Nook" which look to the mind's eye quite eloquent. Alas! when conveyed to paper they are sadly disappointing, but I try to smile over it.

About this smiling over everything that another member advocated, I think it a very good policy, but, like playing the piano too much, the meals are sometimes neglected, then every

body does not smile. I want to tell a little incident to illustrate:—I had a kind old soul once helping me, who always wore a smile. No matter what happened, she was always the same. One day, my husband and I went to town, leaving the old lady to get dinner which I had nearly prepared before leaving. When upon our return I said to Joe, our man, "Well, Joe, how did the dinner come off?" "Oh," he said, "we had to wait about an hour, but the smile was there just the same." I thought to myself, "Well, let those smile who will, at our call for recipes, helpful hints, etc., but a good meal, a tidy wife and clean-faced children, with everything done on time when possible (and it is more possible than many think) will make most men glad to get home. And they will thank their stars for being lucky enough to get a help-mate who makes their interests her own, and who helps to bear the burden which sometimes falls heavy on the provider for a large family. All of these things, which to some seem very trivial, mean a lot to the tired and hungry farmer. I believe we can help one another in a great many ways, with such a kind friend as Dame Durden to answer our questions and give friendly advice, we can surely learn something if we try.

I see by the last ADVOCATE (February 19th) that you are "up a tree," and I will endeavor to help you down. To accomplish that I am enclosing a recipe for soap, and some rhubarb recipes.

As to the rag carpet,—I used to be foolish enough to put in all my spare time sewing rags for carpets, often when a rest would have done me more good. But after keeping account of the cost of warp (which is high in this country), and paying the price asked for weaving, the carpet cost me nearly as much as an ingrain carpet or a nice rug. That estimate does not include the labor in getting it ready for the weaver, and the amount of dyeing which is always necessary to have colors for a stripe. And, after all, it is not as pretty as the manufactured ones. I am not in love with carpets myself, I think the rugs so handy to take up any time and dust, where carpets are such an undertaking to remove.

I had an argument with a friend the other day, and would be obliged if you would settle it by giving the proper form of the possessive case of such words as Jones, James, Bournes.

Puss.

(We all thank you for your letter, the more so when we know of your illness which must add difficulties to letter-writing. I am holding over a part of your letter till you get the estimate for which you asked. Then, if it is all right, we can go ahead and get opinions on your plan, which seems to me a good one. As to the argument,—I think you have the best of it. The phrases should be written "Jones' cow," "James' hat," "Bournes' book." The other form is sometimes spoken, rarely written and not preferable. D. D.)

SHAMROCK TO THE RESCUE OF HIS SEX.

To the Ingle Nookers:—It is with feelings of pain and injured dignity that I am contributing these few lines to your page. It's all on account of that horrid article from Dame Durden's pen in January 1st issue. Dear men readers, are we going to stand for it? To think of a representative of the fair sex actually presuming to give the laugh to us "Lords of Creation!"

Some time ago she extended a cordial invitation to members of the unfair sex to join the circle, and now makes game of us. She talks about a certain shopper and mentions his list. Well, it has been my experience that men folks usually shop with less fuss than others because of that list. A man usually enters in a

note book anything he needs and then drops it from his mind, whereas a woman never keeps tab on anything and then blames others for not helping her remember. As for shopping, of course it is not in his line so far as apparel is concerned, for if he gets into a pair of pants and a shirt you may consider him dressed. But what about Mrs. Man? She has exhausted the English language for nomenclature for her "duds" and is making heavy inroads on the French, and when she starts to wear kimonos and sky pieces with Russian names—well, the principal of Queens will have a sinecure compared to the lot of a counterhopper. And what does it avail here? Sometimes—how often I will leave to each individual to judge—we have noticed on a street two people of opposite sexes; one, the sterner looking, a pretty fair specimen of the Maker's handiwork, the other with many dollars' worth of clothes on, but with her shoulders slightly bent and face looking downward instead of up, which should be her natural attitude, and with a general air of "stringiness" about her.

Now I don't want anyone to think that this is written with the intention of improving social conditions in this world, or of convincing Dame Durden of the error of her opinions. It is not worth while in either case. No, dear friends, this article is written out of pure spite and should be read that way.

"SHAMROCK."

P. S. I have an old score against Dame Durden anyhow. S.

(My dear Shamrock, behold me in the dust before you! Will the most humble and profuse apologies sooth your pained feelings and injured dignity? I'm sorry! 'deed I am, but, honestly, that man shopper did look too tragically funny for anything. Perhaps part of his anguish arose out of the fact that "Mrs. Man" had built the list.

But underneath my grief at having hurt your sensitive nature is a devouring curiosity. Please, oh please, what did I ever do to arouse your ire? You say, "I have an old score against Dame Durden," and poor Dame Durden has been racking her brain ever since to find out what she has done that she ought not to have done, or vice versa. Whatever it was, I think this letter of yours has evened up the score, and you can afford to shake hands and call it square. Can't you? Won't you? I'll be good. D. D.)

WHO CAN MAKE SOAP?

Dear Dame Durden:—This is the first time I have written to the Ingle Nook, but have always been interested in reading the letters.

Will any of the readers send through the Advocate a recipe for making soap, as I have tried but could not succeed. I enclose a recipe for cocoanut macaroons.

WINNIFRED.

Milk Buns:—3 cups sweet milk and 1 yeast cake soaked in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup warm water till soft. Set this as a stiff batter over night and cover up warmly. In the morning add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or dripping melted, and a salt spoonful of salt. Mix all together and add sufficient flour (warmed) to make a soft dough. Knead, then set away to rise for five hours, then knead again, roll out, cut with cake cutter and set in pans to rise for about half an hour. Bake to a light brown, then brush the tops with a little cream and sugar or milk and sugar.

These are delicious and cheap. The secret of success lies in having the dough soft and not letting it get chilled.—Sent by

"EVELYN."

Hashed Lamb, with Rice and Peas:—Carefully remove all unedible portions from a quantity of cold meat, then chop the meat fine. To the meat add a little broth or boiling water, salt and pepper, as needed, and let become very hot. In the meantime have from a half to three-fourths cup of rice nicely boiled and, when fresh peas are not available, a can of peas made hot. Season the peas with a level teaspoonful of sugar, salt and a little black pepper; add a tablespoonful of butter, in little bits, to the meat. Turn the meat into the centre of a hot platter, surround with the rice, and, in turn, surround the rice with the peas.

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9. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a **LARGER AVERAGE PERCENTAGE** of the fertile eggs in **GOOD, HEALTHY CHICKS** and **DUCKLINGS** than does its competitor.
10. That each and every Standard Cyphers Incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us within 90 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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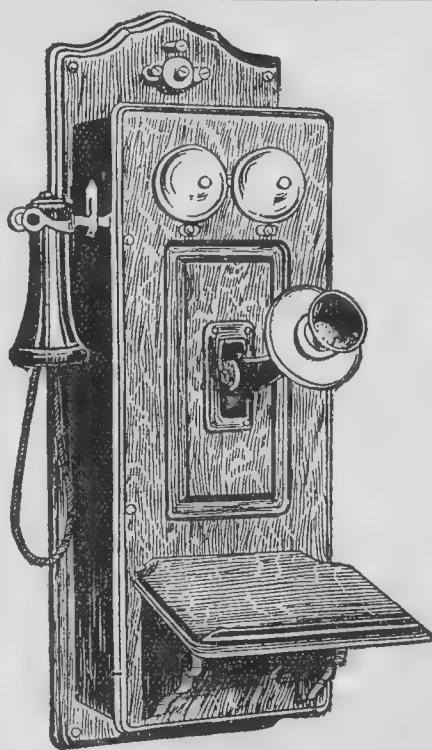
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26 acres, 6 miles from Nelson, on the south side of Kootenay Lake on the West Arm. 8 chains Lake frontage, 2 log houses in good repair, 1 log stable with stalls for 4 horses, 2 good chicken houses, water right, 10 acres cleared; 400 apple trees, 4 years old, of the following varieties: Spitzenberg, Gravenstein and King; 30 plum apples and cherries bearing, 1 acre strawberries, and small fruits such as currants, raspberries and gooseberries. 20 acres of this land can be cultivated by the plow. There are also some Royal Anne, Lambert and Bing Cherries. 5 minutes walk from school and post office; the school at present is not open, as 3 or 4 more children are needed to make the necessary number required by Government regulations.

This ranch is for sale for \$6,000.00; \$3,000.00 cash and balance can be arranged.

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Remember, each one carries my guarantee. Send your order now. Prices are as follows:

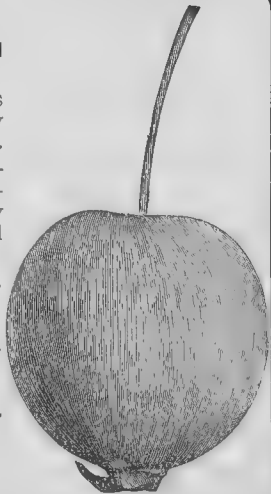
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ARE YOU FEEDING LICE?

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Children's Corner

(Continued on page 463).

A USELESS PRECAUTION.

THE MOTHER gazed upon her son, With happiness and joy. His age was just eleven days, He was a handsome boy. "What shall we call him?" said Papa, In accents glad and gay, "I think," the mother made reply, "That we should call him 'Grey'."

"I like the name of John, but the He, would be known as Jack, And Thomas dwindles into Tom, And Murdock into Mack. James is a pleasant sort of name, And it MIGHT do for him, But all the other little boys Would surely call him Jim."

"I hate a nickname, so I think We ought to do our best To choose a name so short and plain That it will stand the test. No one could EVER find a word To use instead of Grey, So that will be the baby's name If I can have my way."

Papa agreed. In course of time The lad increased in weight, And after many ills he reached The gentle age of eight. Ah, he was reared so carefully, This boy, so keen and bright, His clothes were always neat and clean, And he was SO polite.

His teacher made a pet of him, He added to her joys. She said he was not loud and rough Like other little boys, Whereat the "other little boys" Formed such a wicked plan, And, spite of all the Mother's care, They called him "MARY ANN."

THE BEST OF ALL.

I do not want a puppy-dog, although I know they're nice, For my papa can romp with me in ways that quite suffice. He'll bark just like a St. Bernard, and like a Mastiff growl, And you would feel like laughing when he imitates its howl.

I do not want a pussy-cat. I like cats pretty well, But daddy beats them all, and plays better than I can tell. He'll purr and hiss like anything; his meowing you should hear. It makes more noise than any cat, and oh, I shake with fear.

I do not want a pony small. Of course they're lots of fun, But what's the use of ponies when you're my dear daddy's son? He takes me on his shoulders broad, or puts me on his knees, And sets me off a-galloping as madly as you please.

In short, I don't want anything as long as daddy's here, He's pretty much of everything, and don't get out of gear. And best of all the things I have, sure you'll find it true, There's nothing like a daddy that will always play with you!

—JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

A COLLECTION OF POST CARDS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I enjoy reading the letters in your corner very much, so I thought I would write to you. We live five miles from town. I have three brothers but no sisters and my eldest brother and I are going to try and go to school nearly every day this summer, but we have a long way to walk as it is over two miles.

We have eight horses two cows and two colts, and for pets we have two cats we call Tiny and Topsy, and a dog named Rover.

I have an album nearly full of post cards from different parts of England, New Brunswick, Ontario, and California and I would very much like to get some more from Scotland, Ireland and Switzerland.

Man. (a)

MAGGIE NICHOL.



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9th Street, BRANDON, MAN.

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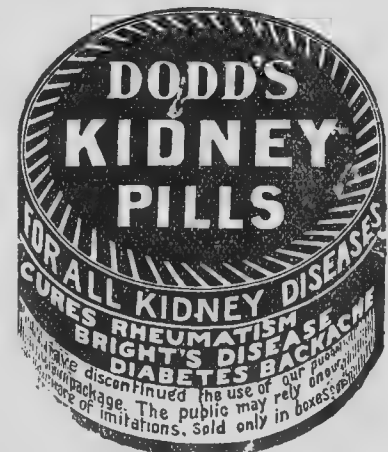
A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and 1-lb Tins.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG,

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My big brother has taken your paper for two years. He thinks it is a splendid paper and so do I. I like to read the letters. My younger brother and I go to school. We live three miles from school and we drive to school with the cutter. The horse I drive



is Jewel. She is a very fine driver I am in the second room and in the third reader. My lessons at school are arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, drawing, history, geography and composition.

My wolf hound was bit by a mad dog so the Constable shot him.

Man. (b.) CLIFFORD BADGER. (11).

10c. The latest success.

Black Watch

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

2265

When you buy Fruit Lands

it is well to remember that what is important is NOT the FIRST COST of your Fruit Farm, but the amount of PROFIT which your farm will yield year by year.

Don't be attracted by cheaper, inferior or inaccessible lands which exist in the Kootenay, as elsewhere, but get the best.

Take Advantage of a Double Selection:

- 1.—Our selection was made with the utmost care at a time when we had the whole district to pick and choose from.
- 2.—Your selection—made from ours—thus you get the benefit of a double and cumulative selection.

Furthermore, remember that to be successful the following five qualities are absolutely essential:

- (1) Title, (2) Soil, (3) Pure Water, (4) Accessibility, (5) Transportation

WE SELL OUR OWN LANDS—title perfect.

THE SOIL is deep loam with clay subsoil, level and free from stone as described.

THE WATER on these lands is abundant and pure from the many springs.

THE MARKET for your fruits is right at your door.

ON DIRECT existing Lines of **TRANSPORTATION**.

BUT when you buy an Orchard Tract you want more than soil, more than pure water, more than transportation; you want a **HOME**—a place to live in.

That is What we Have for Sale

We give you the purest water, both in running streams and wells (deepest wells 20 feet); stores; post office; daily mails; school; companionship of fine class of people—a home every few steps—you get the comforts of civilization combined with the pleasure of a healthful and beautiful rural home.

Every Word we tell you we fully believe
We do not Guarantee Success, but
We Guarantee the Opportunity for it
And we Guarantee that every Orchard
Tract we sell is suitable for

A Delightful Home and A Profitable Fruit Farm

The rest depends on you, what others are doing you should be willing to try.

TERMS: \$10 Cash and \$10 per month for 10 acres
(Liberal discounts for larger payments).

We give you a chance to put your surplus capital into improvements on your place.

Let us Send you FREE a large map of the British Columbia Fruit District; also photographs, copies of letters from hundreds of happy purchasers who have taken advantage of our offers, perhaps you know some of them.

Send us your name—Postal Card or Letter—To-day.

Kootenay Orchard Assn. (Owners)

479 Ward St., Nelson, British Columbia.

Questions and Answers

GIDDINESS IN FOWLS.

Some of my hens are affected and I would like to know the cause and cure if there is any. They turn their heads over their back and to their sides and run around and around as though their heads were too heavy for them.

M. McG.

Ans.—From the symptoms we would think the trouble is in the head. The giddiness in all probability is due to a rush of blood to the brain. The disease is called Vertigo. Old or over-fat hens are particularly liable to attack. One of the best things to do is to kill and dress the affected fowls for the table. If you want to try treatment, first give plenty of green food, force exercise by feeding grain in a deep litter and running them outside. When an attack occurs, applications of chopped ice or cold cloths may be made to the head. Give thirty grains of Epsom Salts and three grains Bromide of Potassium, three grains in a tablespoonful of water three times daily.

FEEDING FLAX TO HORSES.

A correspondent signing himself "Rusticus" sends the following information respecting the feeding of flax to horses. As questions in this matter have been frequently asked of late we trust the information given will be useful to a number of readers.

"Flax acts as a regulator or laxative on the bowels and beats anything that I know of to put a gloss or "shine" on a horse. Of course, you need to help it out with curry comb and brush. The proper amount to feed depends upon the variety and quality of the ration you are feeding.

If oat sheaves and brome hay constitute the ration, a handful of flax for each horse at night may be enough. But if you are feeding wheat straw and prairie hay with old bottom in it, a cupful each night will probably be about right. If the discharges from the bowels are soft, or watery decrease the quantity if dry and hard increase it.

CORNS AND SCRATCHES.

Have a driving horse with corns. Please give cause and treatment. Is there a likelihood of a cure or are they there to stay?

Give treatment for scratches.

Man. X. Y. Z.

Ans.—Treatment for corns was given in our March 11th issue, page 392.

For scratches keep the parts dry and clean and avoid washing with warm water. To cure give first a purgative ball of six to ten drams aloes and two drams ginger according to the size of the horse. Feed bran till purgative ceases and very little grain till he goes to work. If the case is chronic, follow up with three drams nitrate of potash twice a day for a week or ten days, or give one and a half ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment depends upon the weather. Lotions, oils or ointments are generally used, the latter being preferable in any but dry, dusty, summer weather. A good ointment is made of one dram oxide of zinc to six drams of lard; Poultice every six or seven hours before applying the ointment for a couple of days and nights, with poultices of warm linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal; then apply the ointment twice of three times a day. Do not wash the legs.

Your second question re adjusting gang plows was answered in our issue of October 16th, page, 1555.

SCHOOL TAXES; MARRIAGEABLE AGE FOR GIRLS.

1. After what date do school taxes come due?
2. Does a farmer who buys land in June become liable for the year's taxes?
3. What is the garnishee law for Saskatchewan?
4. What is the legal marriageable age for girls in Saskatchewan?

Ans.—1. School taxes become due as soon as the tax roll is posted up and if not paid within thirty days a distress warrant may be issued to recover same.



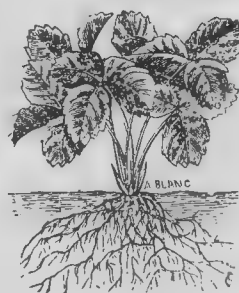
EE EE

Steedman's

SOOTHING

Powders

Relieve **FEVERISH HEAT.**
Prevent **FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.**
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution
IN
CHILDREN
Please observe the **EE** in **STEEDMAN.**
EE NO POISON EE



Strawberries
and all kinds of fruit trees, shrubs and plants adapted to planting in the Prairie Provinces. Home grown, acclimated stock.

Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

The Sower Has
No Second Chance
Good sense says make the most
of the first.

FERRY'S SEEDS

have made and kept Ferry's Seed. Business the largest in the world—merit tells.
Ferry's Seed Annual for 1908
tells the whole Seed Story—sent **FREE** for the asking. Don't sow seeds till you get it.
D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

Satisfied Students

The best proof of the value of our instruction is in the **satisfied students** we have in all parts of the Dominion, and the best proof of their satisfaction is shown by the fact that **every month several of our former students enrol for new courses.** Let us send you the particulars; then decide as to whether one of our courses would not help you.

Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Complete Commercial, Teacher's Certificate, Matriculation, Mechanical Drawing, Steam Engineering, Beginner's Course or any single subject.
Address as below to Dept. "F"
Toronto, Canada 807

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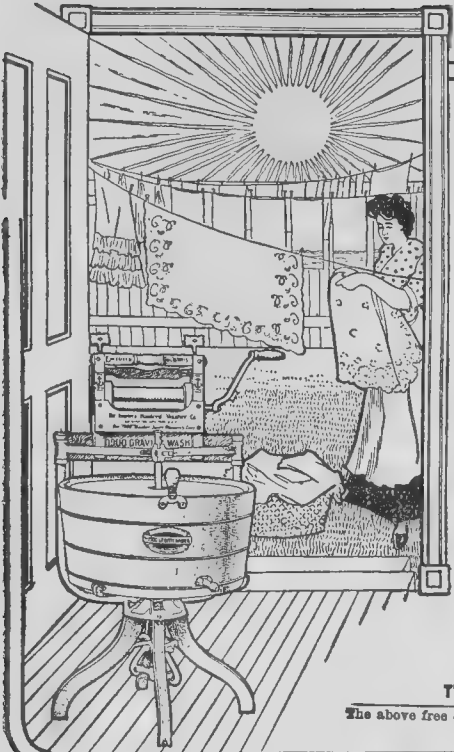
You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAYIN or THOROUGHPIN, but

ABSORBINE

will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 40 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicose, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine info. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



AT 8 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING

your wash will all be out on the line. Think of it!—and you yourself not a bit tired but fit to sit down and enjoy a comfortable breakfast. That's what will happen if your washing is done with a

"1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

It will not only wash a tubful of clothes in *six* minutes and do it better than hand work or machines which work on the washboard principle, but it will *save many times its cost* by preserving your health, strength, time, and your money by making your *clothes last longer*.

When you hear of a good thing, why not see it and try it. *This will cost you nothing* if you avail yourself of our

EXTRAORDINARY FREE TRIAL OFFER

We are the only people on the continent that make nothing but washing machines and that are willing to send a washer on

ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL to any responsible party—*without any advance payment or deposit whatsoever*.

Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally A. W. A. Bach Manager

THE 1900 WASHER CO., 355 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA

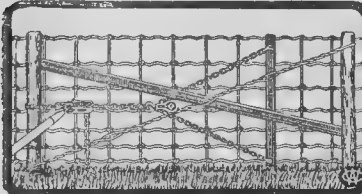
The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district.

We ship it free anywhere and pay all the freight ourselves. You wash with it for a month *as if you owned it*. Then if it doesn't do all we claim for it, ship it back to us at our expense. Could any offer be fairer?

Look for this Label on the Tub. None Genuine without it.



787



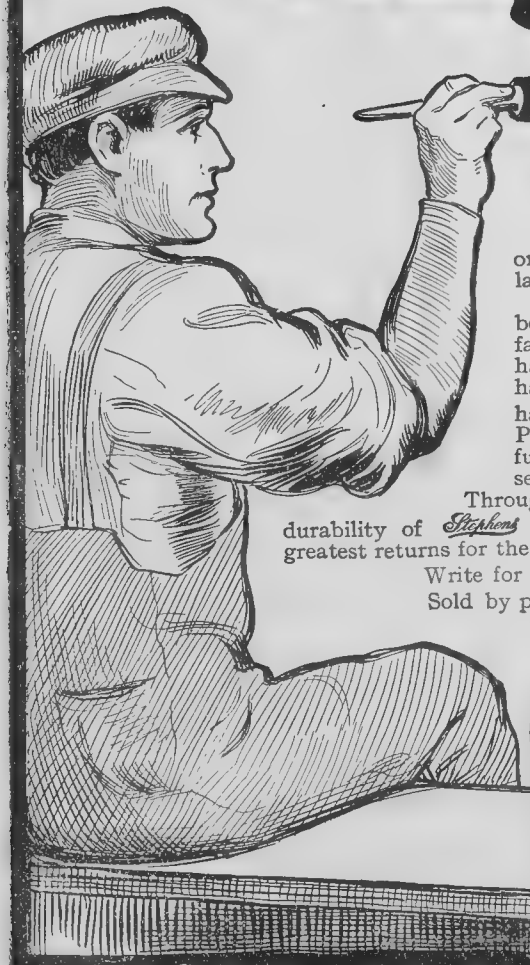
HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on **Erecting Fences**. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOSIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Stephens' paint



Give Him Stephens

Just see that your painter uses *Stephens' Paint* on your house. It means a handsomer, more lasting job.

We are the Western Paint Specialists. We've been on the ground for twenty-six years. Are best familiar with Western conditions. We've seen the havoc the tremendous Western climatic extremes have played with ordinary paint. And we've also had the pleasure of perfecting a paint—*Stephens' Paint*—of such phenomenal elasticity that it successfully withstands the really tropical heat and the severe Arctic cold of the peculiar Western climate.

Throughout the West you hear people talking about the durability of *Stephens' Paint*. It sure is the most lasting—gives greatest returns for the money.

Write for interesting Free Booklet No. 12

Sold by progressive hardware dealers.

G. F. Stephens & Co.

Limited,

WINNIPEG,
CANADA.



GRASS FOR HEAVY LAND.

Which do you consider the best kind of grass for heavy soil broken last spring?
Sask. CALLEBERG.

Ans.—Heavy soil may be of different kinds. If it is up prairie with very little natural moisture it is probable that Western rye grass would do best, but if grains grow readily with the moisture, timothy will grow and make a better feeding hay than rye grass. Under the circumstances we would advise sowing both, either mixed or separate. Separately sow about eight pounds of timothy to the acre and fourteen pounds of rye grass. If sown with a grain crop put the grain very light, cut early and keep the stock off the stubble. In the fall a light coat of well rotted manure will help new seeding. Better results may be expected by sowing alone after grain seeding then keep weeds down during summer.

THRUSH: LICE: MANGE.

I once noticed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE someone recommending Formalin as a cure for thrush in horses' feet but not being troubled with thrush at that time I have forgotten the proportions to mix it. Please let me know as soon as possible. I have noticed quite a number of enquiries recently re lice on horses and cattle. I might say I have found Formalin or formaldehyde the most effective cure I have ever tried. Mix three tablespoonfuls of 40% formalin to one gallon of warm soft water, wash the animal thoroughly with this, (I applied it with an old paint brush), then blanket closely until dry as the fumes do a great amount of work. Two or three applications cured a very bad case of lice on a horse. A friend also tells me that it is equally effective for mange on horses but I have never tried it for mange.

W. N. C.

Ans.—Clean out the parts well' wash with soft water and castile soap, saturate a ball of absorbent cotton and press it into the diseased parts about the frog. Repeat each day and shoe to give pressure on the frog.

Thanks for the suggestion for lice and mange.

British Columbia FRUITS

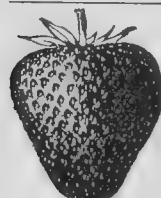
ATTRACT THE ATTENTION
OF THE WORLD

The Paradise of the Pacific

Anyone wishing to invest in fruit lands should see us before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their advantage. Our location is an ideal one, the quality of the land is the very best and an abundance of water upon the land. To anyone enjoying hunting this is an ideal place. We have the Kootenay river on the north of the land, and the Columbia river on the east, where fish of all kinds can be caught in abundance.

Write us for full information.

Willoughby & Maurer,
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Canadian Grown Strawberry Plants for Canadian Strawberry growers. 55 leading varieties. Also Raspberry and Blackberry plants and Seed Potatoes. Catalogue and price list free — gives best methods known for cultivating strawberries. 100 Strawberry plants, post paid, for \$1.00. Should produce enough berries for a family. Please mention *Winnipeg Farmer's Advocate* when writing.
John Downham, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE

Imported Hackney Stallion
Imperialist No. 8202

This magnificent stallion must be sold.
Terms: Cash, or on easy terms to approved purchaser.

ALSO

13 head Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Write at once to

The Executors A. A. Perley Estate
Wolseley, Sask.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE ADS
will bring results

ABCESS ON HORSE'S BACK.

I have a nine-year-old horse with a hard lump on his back on the right side and right above kidneys. It causes pain when pressed. He is a little stiff in the hind quarters. He has had it for about five weeks and I have been using turpentine and "Dr. Kendall's Spavine Cure" with no effect. Kindly prescribe.
Sask. J. H.

Ans.—The swelling is possibly an abcess caused by some injury. If such is the case probably by the time you read this it will have matured and discharged. If it has not yet become ripe enough to break spontaneously, examine it carefully for a soft spot if such can be found, lance it with a clean sharp-pointed knife, make a good opening so as to allow the pus to escape. Wash out the cavity with Carbolic Acid, one part to sixty parts of clean water and keep it clean. Should it be tardy in pointing—becoming soft—apply a blister of Cantharides two drams, lard one ounce. Leave on for twenty-four hours, then wash off with warm water and soap. If still hard apply warm linseed poultices.

SOME QUESTIONS IN ECONOMICS.

1. Why does wheat go down in price as soon as farmers begin to thresh and market their crop and as soon as the wheat is out of their hands it goes up again? Is this due to the Grain Exchange?

Why is it the farmer has no say as to the selling price of what he produces? He has to take what he is offered for what he has to sell and has to give what he is asked for what he has to buy.
Sask. J. M. H.

Ans.—1. The price of wheat in the world's market rises and falls day by day and week by week according to the supply of wheat which is in sight which is visible to supply the world's needs. There is, of course, to some extent a speculative element acting upon the market which is not based on grain conditions of the moment but on conditions likely to obtain some months in the future. The natural consequence, however, of a sudden increase in the world's visible supply is to depress values which accounts for the greater part of the slump in prices which usually occurs about the time the wheat crop is ready for the market. We do not think the Grain Exchange can be held responsible.

2. Space hardly permits a full answer to this question here. On the whole however, farmers have about as much say in the price their commodities sell for as the producers of any commodity have in what they sell. The demand for the commodity, the cost of production and the competition among sellers to dispose of their products are the factors that determine the exchange value of anything. Monopolistic control of the forces of production or peculiar local conditions may influence values but prices are fixed largely by the factors named.

Treat your Seed Grain for Smut

EXHAUSTIVE experiments by the Dominion Department of Agriculture have proved that Formaldehyde will not only greatly reduce the amount of damage from rust, but will also materially increase the yield of the grain treated. It is immeasurably superior to Bluestone, or any other substance used for this purpose, is easily handled, and when the qualities required are taken into consideration, is less expensive than bluestone, for it will go just seven times as far.

In the experiments carried on at Ottawa it was found that wheat treated with bluestone yielded from 17 to 18 bushels per acre, while that treated with Formaldehyde gave a yield of from 23 to 25 bushels.

We are selling Formaldehyde for a good deal less than the prices usually charged, and we guarantee it to be of full strength. Eaton's prices are:—

Per 1 lb.		\$0.20
In 5 gal. lots, per lb.		.19
In 10 gal. lots, per lb.		.18
In barrel lots, per lb.		.17
(Containers extra).		

There are those who have always used bluestone, and who will, no doubt, continue to do so until they are convinced of the superiority of Formaldehyde. For all such we have bluestone at prices that spell economy:

Bluestone, per lb.		\$ 0.12
„ „ 100 lbs.		\$10.00

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
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To Dealers and Contractors

A Carload of Broken Horses 1300 to 1450 lbs. Young and fat.
A Carload of Mares, Coach and Thoroughbred strain. 1050 to 1400 lbs., believed to be in foal, good lookers and fat.
Registered CLYDE STALLIONS and MARES for Sale.
Wanted a GOOD RIDER capable of fitting and handling saddle horses for show.

G. E. GODDARD, Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane

J. H. HASSARD, of Millbrook, Ont.

has shipped to his brother, F. J. Hassard, of Deloraine, Man.

8 Clydesdale Fillies, rising 3 years old

and

6 Very Choice Imported Stallions

2 Clydesdales, rising 4 years old

2 Hackneys, 5 years old, weight 1350 lbs., height 16.1, extra fine action

2 Percherons, high-class Stallions

F. J. HASSARD, V. S.

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ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS
For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.
CRITTENDEN & CO., Dept. 35, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Extensive AUCTION SALE of Pure Blood Registered Shorthorn Cattle

Tuesday, March 31st, at Wetaskiwin, Alta.

W. J. McNamara's herd of pure blood Shorthorn Cattle of Sixty head—cows, heifers and bulls, will be offered by public auction at Wetaskiwin, on March 31st, 1908.

Forty-five cows, are four years old and under, and all bred to the famous bull "Keepsake," No. 192972. Seven Bull Calves, sired by "Keepsake." Eight Heifer Calves, sired by "Keepsake."

Sale will begin at One o'clock sharp at the C. P. R. Stock Yards.

Competent Stockmen are unanimous in the assertion that this herd is superior to any in Western Canada.

"Keepsake," the herd bull, will also be sold to the highest bidder.

The owner having disposed of his large ranch all the cattle must be sold.

Terms Cash

W. J. McNamara, Westaskiwin Alberta, Can.

RAW
E. T. CARTER & Co.
 TORONTO, ONT.
 The largest
WOOL, HIDE & FUR HOUSE
 in Canada

Extra Special Prices for
Lynx, Spring Rats, Skunk, Fox
 Write for March Price List.
 We pay all Express Charges.
FURS

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Ranches, Farms and Irrigated Fruitlands, in Kamloops Dry Belt. Blocks of ten acres up, all clear, ready for cultivation, produces Peaches, Apricots, Grapes, Pears, Apples, Melons, Tomatoes, etc.; unlimited market; easy terms. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B. C.

FOR SALE, or exchange for British Columbia farm, a first class quarter section in Pleasant Valley, east of Lacombe, Alta. H. E. Dyke, Kankakee, Ill. 25-3

A HOME IN A MILD CLIMATE.—Mr. Farmer, do you want to go West to the warm Pacific coast climate? We can sell you ten acres or more of fine land in the great apple country of British Columbia on easy terms and give you use of 300 acres crop-sharing plan. Only 140 miles from Spokane. Good living from potatoes, hay, grain, vegetables, and small fruits while trees are growing. Act quickly to put in crop this season. Address Hansel, Langan, Knappen Company, 35 Aikins Bldg., Winnipeg, or Grand Forks, B. C. 15-4

WANTED—Good Farm, Stock and Implements. Exchange good revenue bearing city property as first payment, balance half crop. Thompson & Borthwick, 412 McIntyre, Winnipeg. t.f.

IMPROVED FARM close to town of Wapella, Sask., quarter section, 70 acres broken, frame house, granary, stables, etc., good well. Will accept \$3,000 for quick sale, good terms; adjoining quarter can be bought. Full particulars from the owner, S. J. Swan, Wapella, Sask. 25-3

SNAP FOR FARMERS.—200,000 Bricks at \$9.50 thousand, and 300 cords of Green Poplar at \$2.75 on car Somerset. David Gironard, Somerset, Man. 1-4

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN wishes situation to lead Clydesdale stallions. Experienced with horses. Apply stating wages, Box P, Farmer's Advocate. 25-3

CAPABLE MAN wanted. Best selling proposition in Canada. Three minute interview, no samples, exclusive territory, free training, liberal commissions from start. Address Box 283, Hamilton, Ontario. 1-4

MAN WANTED for general farm work, either eight months or yearly engagement. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 25-3

PLACE WANTED as coachman or coachman-gardener. Scotch, 26 years old, abstainer. Scotchman, c-o Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 25-3

A HUNDRED Firemen and Brakemen wanted on railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Experience unnecessary. Distance no bar. Positions guaranteed competent men. State age, height, weight. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$200. Brakemen, \$75, becoming Conductors earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4-1

URUGUAYAN potatoes, enormous yields, absolute immunity from diseases and extra fine quality; most desirable potato to eat and grow. Address: Emile Cheyrier, St. Laurent, Man. 25-3

SELECTED RED FYFE \$1.25 bush. No weeds. Prize winning strain. Dow Bros. Gilbert Plains, Man. 15-4

SEED WHEAT. One thousand bushels Red Fyfe, grading 1 Nor., cleaned ready for sowing. No foul seeds. Club together and buy the car. Price on track at Boissevain, \$1.20 per bush. This will not appear again, so hurry Get good seed. C. S. Holden, Boissevain, Man. 25-3

PRESTON WHEAT. Don't grow frozen grain, try Preston. No smut or noxious seeds. \$1 and \$1.25 per bushel, bags 30c. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 25-3

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Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

J. R. McRAE, Neepawa, Breeder of White Wyandottes. Prize winning birds and utility stock; also eggs.

BARRED ROCKS and S. C. White Leghorns.—We have a number of cockerels, pullets and hens of both breeds to dispose of at once. The first buyers will get the pick. Don't delay Write at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 1-4

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS—Cockerels \$1 and \$2 each; Eggs \$1 setting, \$6 per 100 eggs Thomas Common, Hazel Cliff, Sask. 1-4

PURE BRED Single Comb Buff Orpington Eggs, \$1.50 for 13. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alberta. 8-4

PURE BRED Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each; Eggs \$1.50 per 15. David Alexander, Oakville, Man. 22-4

C. W. ROBBINS, Chilliwack, B.C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.15. 22-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas; seven prizes in 1907. Eggs \$3.00 and \$2.00 setting. Few cockerels left. Pincher Creek Poultry yards, Alta. 25-3

LITTLECOTE Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man. Pure bred barred P. R. Eggs for sale. A special winter laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. A few nice cockerels \$2.00 each; incubator lots. Mrs. Vialoux (nee H. E. Hall). 29-4

WON ON THEIR MERITS. Single Comb Brown Leghorns for sale. My birds won 27 prizes in 1907, including 3 firsts at Edmonton and 2 firsts at Calgary. Two pullets and one cockerel in light, strong crate f.o.b. Olds, \$5.00. Cockerels from \$2.00 up. Eggs \$2.00 set of 14. H. A. Samis, Olds, Alta. 1-4

FOR SALE—EGGS from greatest winning strain Barred Rocks (Bradley Bros. ringey "Lee Belle") and white Wyandottes (Duston's World's Best) in Canada. These birds are bred as much for superior laying qualities as for size, shape and beauty. Quite hardy. Settings \$1.50 each, 3 for \$4.00; high fertility guaranteed. Choice stock for sale all seasons. Balfour & Casselman, Morrisburg, Ont. 8-4

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. T. F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

GEO. SWALES, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled Cattle. Young Stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T. F.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T. F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWN BROS, Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Agnes cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$3 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our Motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

BEN MORE reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O., Vancouver Is. B. C.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunny Side Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars. 15-7

FOSTER & LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. N. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 17-6

CONCRETE QUERIES.

1. A hayrack being too heavy for one man to lift off the wagon and on again to the ground. I would like to have you suggest an easy and cheap way to handle it.

2. Can cobble stones of small size be used to make concrete foundations under buildings and in building walls and floor in a concrete granary?

3. Can rocks averaging as much as eight inches in diameter be used?

4. Are there objections to a concrete granary?

5. How many head of cattle will a cow and her offspring produce in 10 yrs. no loss allowed and half of offspring being heifers and each heifer producing a calf at the age of two years? Alta. C. R.

Ans.—Would suggest a scaffold built about the height of the wagon wheels. All the lifting then required would be to raise the rack over the bolsters.

2. Yes, providing they are not so large as to extend completely through the wall. Stones should be rammed into the center of the wall with at least three inches of concrete on each side of them.

3. Yes, if the wall is of sufficient thickness. Stones of this size would be rather too large for an ordinary foot thick wall.

4. None that we know of.

5. Couldn't say.

Gossip

CRAIGIE MAINS' CLYDESDALE SALES.

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, write us that during the past two months they have sold twenty Clydesdale stallions and mares, the most important being: To Traynor Bros (these are the men who owned half-interest in Baron's Gem) Black Ivory (imp.) winner of third place at Winnipeg last summer, only being imported two months previous to the show. Black Ivory will be shown by the Messrs. Traynors the coming season, when we expect he will give a good account of himself. To Jas. Hanson of Cardston, Alta., 6 head, 5 being stallions and one a filly rising two years. Her sire was Haplan's Pride by the great Hiawatha. Mr. Hanson is selecting this filly secured a plum. His five stallions comprised of Massy (imp.) a thick 4 year-old that should be sought after by some of the western men who are breeding a good class of work-horses. Baron of Barharrow (imp.) by Baron Mitchell is a big massive fellow with quality of bone, two colts, one being bred at Craigie Mains, the other by Wm. Swanston of Cottonwood, both being sired by the great breeding horse Barons Gem—and last Baron's Lad (imp) by Baron Borque by Baron's Pride. This colt was one of the best colts we imported in our last importation a big thick good one, and should be heard of again.

To John A. Turner, of Calgary, are have recently sold a nice bunch of 5 head, 4 fillies and one stud colt. The fillies are all well bred. One is by Prince of Galloway from an Up To Time mare; one by Earl of Angus, a good show filly; one by the good breeding horse Darbar; the other by Blacon Sensation one of Baron's Pride best breeding sons.

To Jas. Rehill, of Lumsden, a pair of good breeding mares. These are among the most important sale we have made. We have still left a few nice fillies and nearly 20 stallion from four years down. We have just bought from Thos. Brooks of Pense, Tom young stallion, two of them being by the champion Barons Gem.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
 The Great Traders of the Great West
 Incorporated 1870

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

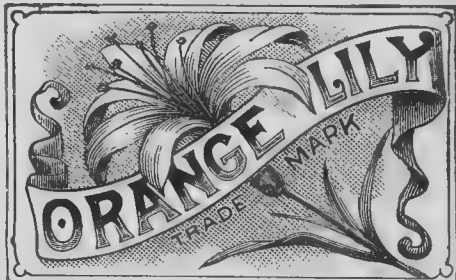
PROOF THAT ZAM-BUK GROWS NEW HEALTHY SKIN.

The unique power belonging to Zam-buk for growing new healthy skin when it has been destroyed by injury, disease or operation is illustrated by the recent experience of Mr. J. Schofield, of 467 Hamilton Road, London, Ont. He says: "A friend of mine (Mr. William Ball, of London) was severely and terribly burned through an explosion of kerosene oil. He was taken to the hospital where he suffered intense pain. The wounds refused to heal, and the doctors decided to resort to skin grafting, and I consented to have some skin transplanted from my legs to his body. Although this was done on several occasions, the skin refused 'to take' until Mr. Ball heard of Zam-Buk. From the time he applied Zam-Buk, new healthy skin began to grow. I then used Zam-Buk for the places on my leg from which the skin was removed, and I am glad to report that new skin has grown, and therefore consider Zam-Buk the best skin food I have known."

Zam-Buk builds up new tissue in a way that is not possible with ordinary preparations. For healing eczema, running sores, cuts, bruises, burns, boils, eruptions, scalp sores, itch, chapped hands and diseases of the skin it is without equal. All druggists and stores sell it, 50c a box or post-paid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto

My Free Trial Treatment May Cure You

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1904.
 Dear Mrs. Currah.—I feel so very much better after using the ten days' treatment of Orange Lily you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. T. W.



Similar letters to the above are not infrequent though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the Free Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use Orange Lily or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for 10 days' treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

CATALOGUES & BOOK WORK

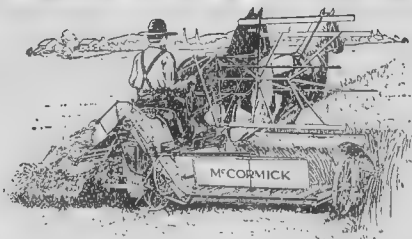
When in need of either of the above give us a trial we will "make good"

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

WINNIPEG

THE McCORMICK

THE
BINDER
THAT
MAKES
PROSPEROUS
FARMERS



HARVESTS
GRAIN
WITHOUT
ANNOYANCE
OR
DELAY

If you have a McCormick binder you know you have a right working machine.

There is no question about it. It was among the first successful binders in the field. Today it is called "the standard of its line." Farmers everywhere bear testimony to its good work and durability.

You have no trouble with its knotters. It is exceedingly simple and positive working, having only two moving parts.

The adjustable reel enables you to handle the grain in all conditions—tall, short, down and tangled.

The bundles are squarely butted and tightly bound. The least twine is used and the twine tension handles it so there is no kinking and no breaking.

The binder has a strong main wheel, and an exceedingly strong, solid main frame. Yet the machine is of light draft.

All shafts carrying heavy loads run

on roller bearings. There is great range of adjustment everywhere. The draft is low and direct. Machine balances perfectly, no neck weight or side draft. Machine is easily mounted on trucks for transporting.

Binders are made in both right-hand and left-hand, in standard and wide (8-foot) cut.

The McCormick line also includes binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scuffers, also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

For particulars about binders or any other machine call on local McCormick agents, or write the nearest branch house for catalogs.

Canadian Branch Houses: Calgary, London, Montreal, Hamilton, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Chicago, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)

Children's Corner

(Continued from page 458.)

AN OLD INDIAN PONY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a ranch twenty miles from town. I have three sisters and two brothers. We came to the ranch last fall. It is a very hilly place and there are lots of wood and fruit trees.

I have for pets a hen, a pair of ducks, and a pony. My hen's name is Bonnie. My ducks are named Duke and Duchess and pony's name is Nicky. She is an Indian pony and is fourteen years old but she still can go pretty fast.

There is no school yet, so my eldest brother teaches us at home in the evening, as he has gone through the fifth reader.

Alta. (a) ANNIE MARSDEN. (11)
(Can't you find out how your town got its very odd name, and write us a letter about it? C. D.)

PRIZES FOR GALLOWAYS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have one sister, who is fourteen months old and her name is Black. I have one brother, our years old and his name is Morris. We have eighteen mules, ten horses and colts, and two hundred Galloway cattle. Papa took second prize on a load of fat steers at Calgary show last year. The C. P. R. branch runs through our ranch, and we have a town in our place, and the train runs past our door. I go to school every day. I have only one teacher.

Alta. MAUDE TEES. (8)

ARTHUR HOISTS THE FLAG.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the second time I have written to you. We have a pony and her name is Queen. She is a good saddle horse. I was riding her last night and I saw a wolf. We drive to school in the jumper, and I put the flag up at school every morning. We live three miles from the town of Boissevain. It has eight stores, three hotels, a restaurant, three livery stables, two blacksmiths, four implement shops, a lot of houses, a lock up, and a mill and four elevators. I have a printer, and this is what I have done with it.

Man. (a) ARTHUR WRIGHT.

A HOUSE BY THE RAILWAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Children's Corner I hope to see it in print. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years. We have twenty-four horses, forty-four head of cattle and twenty-five pigs. I go to school every day and I am in the fifth book. Our teacher's name is Mr. Mc—. There is a railway running by our house. Wishing the ADVOCATE the compliments of the season.

Man. (b) GROVER PHILLIPS. (14)

HAS GOT THE TELEPHONE IN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the third time I am going to try my luck writing to your paper. I am going to try and get three new subscribers for the paper before the end of the month and am the prize of a watch. We are having a beautiful winter; but not much now yet so we were not able to have any sleigh rides. We have the telephone in our house now. The farmers went to work and brought out poles from the bush, dug holes and put in the poles and fixed all the rest up, only we got a man to put the instrument in the house. So if you keep on the look I might telephone down to you. There is a great deal of ringing these days. If you want to speak to anybody you can hardly get a chance. We live on a farm. I feed the hens scalded chop and sometimes a little pepper. We get ten or eleven eggs every day. Mother gives me a dozen eggs to sell every month for feeding her hens. We have eighty hens. Well, I guess I have taken up enough

space in your page this time. Wishing your paper every success.

Man. (a) ARCHIE M. RANKIN. (9)

(Hurrah for Archie! You will have your watch by this time for sending in three new subscribers, and the Children's Corner feels quite proud of you. The telephone is a great convenience, isn't it? I would like very much to get a message from you over the wire. C. D.)

IN BERRY TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we like it very much. I always like to read the letters on the Children's page. We live on a farm just about four miles from a little town called Miniota. Father has six horses and a little pony. She is our driver. She is a very slow little pony but she is quiet. Last summer I tried to ride, but could not because I hadn't any saddle. One day when I got on her back and was riding she didn't like it and kicked me off. I have a cow and a calf. In the summer we used to go in the valley and pick saskatoons and strawberries. One very nice day mother and father and my sister and I all went picking saskatoons. We left home about half past one and walked about two miles before we got any. Then we got into a fine place and when our pails were filled we went home. It was nearly half past five then.

Man. (a) EDITH MACDONALD. (9)

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has been taking the ADVOCATE for about twenty-five years, and we would be lost without it. As soon as the ADVOCATE comes, I run and get it and read the letters in the Children's Corner.

I have three brothers and three sisters. Two sisters and one brother and I go to school. My youngest sister and I go to a country school, and my older sister and brother go to a town school. I am in Class IV., and I take up arithmetic, spelling, reading, geography, music and drawing. I like going to school. I have a real cousin Dorothy about nine years old. She lives in Buffalo, N. Y.

Man. (a) PHYLLIS M. IVEY. (10)

ASK SISTER TO SEND A DRAWING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother is a subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and the most interesting part to me is the Children's Corner. It is real nice, and I, for one, enjoy reading it very much, more especially the letters that tell about reading books, or drawing and all school work. But I was commencing to think it very selfish of me to take the enjoyment and not try to give any; so here I write my first letter, hoping it does not take the wrong way and reach the waste paper basket.

We live on a farm, which is called Meadow Brooke Farm, two miles from town. Our animals are the same as on most farms. The horse is my favorite animal, and we have some beauties. I love the farm.

I wonder how many of our little friends like reading. I like reading awfully well, and most of the books mentioned in the Corner I have read. One little girl was wishing she could get the "Wide Wide World." to read. Well, I read it, and it is very nice for anyone that likes that sort of book but I did not care much for it. I am reading "The Bad Shilling," just now. It is a Pansy book. My favorite is "Seven Fold Trouble." I also like drawing but cannot do it very well. My sister is a lovely drawer and she takes prizes at our town fair almost every year. Perhaps I will get her to draw something, and I will send it if I write again. I am in the fourth book and take up the following subjects: arithmetic, history geography, spelling, reading, writing, drawing and music. I expect to stop school soon for good. My sister is trying for Part II. of the Thirds next midsummer. Well, I guess I will ring off or my letter will certainly not have room anywhere else but in the waste paper basket.

Man. (a) MARJORIE I. LOWE. (12)

(A nice letter well written. Do not shorten up your words in letter-writing. That is the only fault I can find. C. D.)

BRUCE'S RELIABLE SEEDS

We offer the following oats specially selected for seed purposes.

NEW SCOTTISH CHIEF.—A new variety from Scotland which, after being tested here for four years we recommend with confidence. It is an early variety and produces an excellent straw which stands up splendidly. It is a heavy white oat, of splendid quality, and yields most abundantly. 90c. bushel.

NEW TARTAR KING.—A highly recommended variety. Grain plump, heavy, white; straw strong and handsome; a heavy yielder. 90c. bushel.

Also the following standard varieties:

Banner, Siberian, Sensation, Ligowo, 20th Century, Giant Swedish, Australian, Silver Mine, and Black Tartarian, all at 85c. bushel. Early Daubeney and Black Goanette \$1.00 bush.

Cotton bags 25c. each.

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My Hackneys are beauties and are bred in the purple.

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Quotations gladly given and stock willingly shown.

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Ideal Fence is Made to Last

Any farmer who knows fence knows Ideal is his kind as soon as he sees it. He sees the big, strong wires and how they are put together and that pretty nearly settles it.

When he wants particulars, he gets them straight. He finds Ideal wires are all No. 9 wires, the heaviest that are used for fencing in Canada. ALL No. 9, mind you; not big at top and bottom with some flimsy light ones in between.

He finds they are all of hard steel. Just about twice the strength that you get in soft wire fences. He sees that the upright stays are substantial (they are No. 9, too) and he knows they help do the work of the posts. When he examines into the way the big, strong horizontals and uprights are locked together at every crossing, he knows that when he puts up Ideal fence it's there to stay.

Take a look at the lock shown below.

There's no getting away from it, it's the best thing of the kind used on any fence—grips the wires at five bearing points. It makes every part, strengthen every other part. There are no weak places. The fence is one complete whole. Extremes of heat and cold don't make it sag. Climbing nor anything else won't loosen it.

Don't you want that kind of a fence? It is the Standard railroad fence of Canada. More of it sold for farm use than any other. Just write and let us mail you our book on fencing, giving particulars.

It's free for the asking if you say you saw our ad in this paper.

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A PLACE

WHERE you can produce anything and everything that can be grown in Canada.
WHERE the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the raising of fruit.
WHERE there are no winter rains and mud.
WHERE the land is not controlled and sold at high prices by speculators.
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SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS,

for the farm, garden, lawn, boulevard or conservatory. A climatized stock Oldest established nursery on the Mainland. Catalogue free

M. J. HENRY

3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B.C.

NEARLY A BAD FIRE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I thought I would write, and my mother told me to write good or you would not print it. I go to school every day, and have not missed a day or been late once since I began, and I have been going to school for two years.

There are four rooms in our school. We have a school library and our teacher reads to us from a book every day until it is finished. We can coast, and the hill is on our street. All the boys and girls come up and coast. One afternoon, we had our pictures taken and I will send you one if I can. We have a cute little baby five months old. She has a lot of dark brown hair and her name is Ruth. I have five brothers and three sisters. My little brother three years old came running down stairs one day and told mamma he could not blow the fire out. Mamma ran upstairs and found the curtains blazing and the wood work around the window on fire. She picked up some clothing that happened to be handy and rubbed out the fire.

Man. (b). **BRUCE ROBERTSON. (8)**

LIKES "CARMICHAEL."

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in your paper and I have decided to write a few lines for the first time. I am not going to school this winter but I expect to go again soon. We are having a very mild winter, just enough snow for sleighing. I am reading the story in the paper called "Carmichael." I think it is a good story. My chum, Florence Powers is staying with us to-night and she is going to write too. Well, I think I had better bring my letter to a close wishing the club every success.

Man. (b) **MAYBELL DUNK.**

FALL BUT GET UP AGAIN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was glad to see my letter in print so I thought I would try again. We moved away from Wakeham and went to Mountain City. We go to school up here. There are twenty-two going to school altogether. I like sliding on the ice. You fall down sometimes but you have only got to get up again.

Man. (c) **MINNIE BAYLISS. (12).**

GEORGE HAS SIX PIGEONS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner for a long time, I thought I would write. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for a long time and thinks it is a valuable paper and I do myself. We have sixty-five acres of land broken. My father has four horses, thirteen head of cattle, five pigs, about seventy hens, four turkeys and I have six pigeons.

Our school has closed now, but will open on the 10th of March if it is fine weather, and if it is not it will open on the first of April. My teacher's name is Miss W.—and we all like her very much. We are not very far from school here and I am glad.

GEORGE WALKER. (13).

Sask. (a).

TELL ABOUT THE INDIAN BATTLE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My brother has been taking the Farmer's Advocate for two years and I like very much reading the letters. I have four sisters and two brothers. Our nearest town is Paynton, twenty-three miles from us. Papa has fifteen horses and my sisters and I have a pony of our own. We have a cat whose name is Tommy and a dog named Shep. I have not been to school since last June but we have organized a school district and will build a school house this spring, and then we expect to have school. We live in the Cut-Knife district, about six miles south of the Cut-Knife Hills where the famous Indian battle was fought.

NETTIE MUNSELL. (8)

Sask. (a).

ROOM FOR A LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Is there room for another little girl's letter in the Children's Corner? I am eight years old and my little brother is six. We have three miles to go to school but we have a nice quiet pony to ride. We have four horses, a pony and a colt. We have thirty head of cattle and fourteen milking cows.

I love to hunt eggs and feed the chickens. We have about one hundred chickens.

ALMETA DIEBEL. (8)

A LONG JOURNEY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have taken the Farmer's Advocate for about four years and would not do without it. We live on a hill about three quarters of a mile from the village of Mannville and we can see it very plainly. We built a big barn in the summer time. I go to school every day and I am in the third class. We have a nice two story school house here but we have only one teacher yet. We have been here nearly a year now, we came last spring and were delayed thirteen days at Humboldt. We were very glad to get here as we were tired after a journey of two thousand miles.

ELLEN EWING. (11).

DISTRIBUTES THE MAIL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the Farmer's Advocate and we like to read the nice little letters in the Children's Corner. My father keeps the post office and carries the mail from the station. He distributes the mail to Kipegun and Dunara. We get a daily mail now, and there is sometimes a lot of mail.

I go to school now and I am in the eighth grade. My studies are arithmetic, history, spelling, geography, writing, composition, grammar and drawing. We live on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land. We have a lot of cattle but we have only two horses and one little colt. We have quite a lot of poultry. I have seven sisters and two brothers. Two of my sisters are going to school.

I guess I will have to close, hoping to see my letter in print, and wishing Cousin Dorothy success all the year, and also wishing the Children's Corner great success.

MABEL L. MCBAIN. (13).

Man. (a).

MAKES WOODEN ANIMALS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have read some of the boys' and girl's letters and enjoy them very much. I am a little Norwegian girl and I am going to a Norwegian school now. My teacher's name is Mr. M.—and I like him very much. I have four sisters and four brothers. My little brother makes wooden cows and horses. We have twenty cows and twelve horses together. I have two dolls whose names are Ona and Herbert. My little sister has two dolls and their names are Alice and Jenny. If I see this in print I will write some more next time.

ANNA SOLBERG. (10)

Alta. (a).

OVER MOUNTAINS AND ACROSS RIVERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Well, I think I come more regularly than any of the members. This is my fourth letter, but I suppose that does not matter, does it? I think I am the first to say "I don't like pen names."

We were the first settlers in here. When we came there was just a little store and some Government tents at Minitonas. We lived in them a while and then came here. When we got here there was an old ranch owned by a French man. It was in the spring when we came and in the fall two or three others came. We came from Minnedosa and rode on the train to Dauphin. From there we rode in a wagon over the Duck Mountains, across rivers, and into holes where we got stuck. It is nine years ago since we came and now Woody River is a nice town.

LILY M. METCALFE. (13).

Man. (a).

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE WHEN MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards her future health.

The first when she is just budding from girlhood into the full bloom of womanhood.

The second period that constitutes a special drain on the system is during pregnancy.

The third and the one most liable to leave heart and nerve troubles is during "change of life."

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful value to tide over the time. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser.**

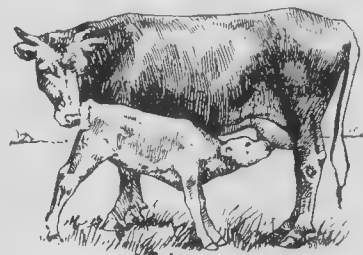
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated.

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No slide head. Oil only twice a year. Ask about our two wheel power mills and our arm saver huskers. Get book 112 it's free. Write for it today.

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Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.



Hackney Calf Tonic

is a scientific preparation, which, added to skim or separator milk, "takes the place of cow's fresh milk."

It assists in raising big healthy calves and prevents and cures scours.

50c. a Package; \$2.50 a Pail.

Johanna Bonheur Sir Fayne

The Holstein Bull Calf that recently won first in class under 6 months, junior championship and grand championship at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, is owned by the Munro Pure Milk Co., Winnipeg, and along with other prize stock had been greatly troubled by lice during the winter, until Mr. Munro obtained **Hackney Louse Powder** and cleaned out the lice in two days.

1 lb. Can 25c.

Made in Winnipeg by

The Hackney Stock Food Co.

ATTEND A MISSION SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the Advocate for twelve years and I like reading the Children's Corner. We live on a farm five miles from Swan Lake and two miles from Indian Springs. We go to a mission school one mile from our place. We get our mail at Indian Springs as it is a lot handier than Swan Lake. There is a section house there, and a water tank where the train takes water. I have a pony of my own whose name is Pete. We have nine horses, nine cows, eight pigs and about ninety hens. We have two dogs called Topsy and Tige and my brother claims them. We have lived at Swan Lake for six years coming here from Glenboro. I like living here. There is a lake at the edge of our farm and we catch fish in the summer and in the winter the Indians chop holes in the ice and have a hook and line on a stick and keep moving it up and down. They are not catching many now.

Man. (a) MASON HEDLEY.

HE IS A DANDY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for twelve years and I enjoy reading your corner. We live five miles from Swan Lake and two miles from Indian Springs. Our farm joins on to the Indian Reserve. We have a half section, and the Swan Lake and Pembina River runs along the south of it. It is very pretty in summer.

There are five boys in our family. Four of us go to the Mission School. Our teacher's name is Miss Mac—. We also have a music teacher Miss C—, and they are both very nice. We have nine horses, and their names are Paddy, Mack, Jim, Fox, Shorty, Jennie, Maud, Doll and Pete, our school pony. He is a dandy.

Man. (a) RENDALL HEDLEY. (11)

FOUR OF HER OWN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you for a long time so I will write now. I have four head of cattle of my own. My father has eight head of cattle, thirteen pigs, about forty chickens, five horses and a pony. I have a cold now and I can't go to school.

Man. (b) EDITH LAWRENCE.

A REQUEST TO VIDA.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to you for a long time, so may be allowed a small place in your valuable paper? I hope Cousin Dorothy had a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I had a good Christmas.

At school we had to write how we spent Christmas and New Year's. We had lots of fun when the compositions were read out. I see Vida M. Campbell has read "Ishmael" and "From the Depths." I have read "Ishmael" and would be very pleased if Vida would lend me "From the Depths." Please give her my address. I will close hoping Vida will lend me "From the Depths." If she does I will send her a nice postcard.

Man. (a) PEARL LAWRENCE.

SOME FINE IDEAS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Christmas is just past, but there is always such a rush at the last, that I think the best time to prepare for next Christmas is right now.

Let me tell you how I made my Christmas presents. Because money at our house was not very plentiful, and the friends I wished to remember were many, my gifts must needs be inexpensive. Mother came to my aid last spring, and when the first prairie flowers opened, she bought me a little drawing book costing only ten cents, and told me to begin with the first and press each new flower as I saw it open with leaf and bud. Later, when the sweet grass was ready, she had me gather bunches of it to dry, hanging it head down so the stems would dry straight.

When winter began to approach, I made dainty little satchel bags of bits of silk and ornamented them with my

pressed flowers or grasses, fastening them to the bags with bebe ribbon. To us they are just the common prairie flowers, but to the dear ones far away they would be quite a curiosity. Then again, as we gather the flowers, we often think of the purpose we intend them for, so that our gifts are not the thought of a moment.

Another good use for these prairie tokens is to glue them to cards with a greeting in gilt letters. Then, again, to those distant friends who still think of the West as the almost unknown land, a book with the flowers neatly pasted in, with the date and name below it, would be quite an inexpensive souvenir.

Man. (a) FLORENCE MYRA SMITH.

P. S. But then I am only twelve and perhaps some of the other cousins have better ideas.

F. M. S.

A BUTTERFLY IN FEBRUARY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have five dolls and one teddy bear. On the 7th of February there was a yellow butterfly flying around our kitchen. It reminded us of spring. We live in Neepawa now. I have two sisters and we go to school every day. We have not far to go. I am in the second book and my teacher's name is Miss McG—. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some years. I like reading the letters in the Children's Corner very much.

Man. (a) LILLIAN WALLIS. (9).

THE BEST TEACHER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my second letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and so it is not very good. I read the letters and like them very well. I have three sisters and three brothers. I go to school every school day. My oldest brother lights the school fire every morning. I like reading and writing best. There are six scholars in our class. My teacher's name is Miss S. and she is the best teacher I have gone to school with. We have two dogs and their names are Towser and Fan.

I guess I will close now wishing Cousin Dorothy and all the little cousins of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE a happy New Year.

Man. (b) MAY I. METCALF.

ALL THE MEN AWAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—One of my brothers is in Ontario, and is having a fine time, and my father and other brother have gone to the bush to get out the summer's wood. I am going into grade five and will be in the fourth book this coming week. My studies are reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, history and writing. We had a Christmas tree at High Bluff which is five miles from our place. I got a post card album which I have nearly filled with nice cards. I got a ring in my stockings which has two little pearls and a ruby in it.

Man. (b) MARGRET CRAMPTON. (9)

MANY WILDFLOWERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As papa has taken this paper so long I thought I would write to you. My studies at school are reading, arithmetic, spelling, physiology, dictation, composition, history and geography. Our place is situated on a high piece of land. The farm contains one hundred and eighty acres. Our house is surrounded by three rows of maple trees. There are two bluffs of poplars near by. The wild flowers out here are violets, may flowers, roses, purple asters, daisies, goldenrod, dandelions, orange lilies, lady slippers, wild sunflowers, primroses, cowslips, lilies of the valley and others. The trees are poplars, thorn, maple, ash, elm, fir, rose bush and hazel nut bush. My pet is a pup called Tony. He is a mischief.

Man. (a) MAY AYERST. (11)



I am offering selections, for I must make more room, from my herd of

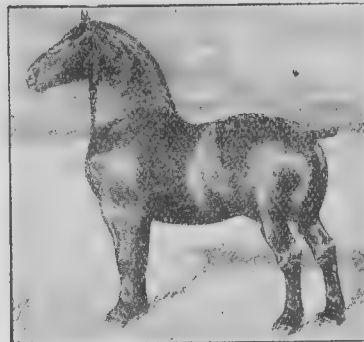
45 HEREFORDS

Some splendid young heifers and bulls from the great "Happy Christmas," imported Champion at Winnipeg 1906 and 1907. Herd won the Championship Medal of 1907.

Can also supply Young Berkshire Sows in pig In Poultry I am offering White S. C. Leghorn Cockerels and Eggs.

Will quote price on a pair of Shetland Ponies.

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man.



Maple View Stud Farm

Percherons and Hackneys

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, all ages; imported and home-bred for sale. Also several choice young Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions of best breeding at prices below competition. Correspondence solicited.

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Moosomin, Sask.

Farm half mile from Station.

John Chambers & Sons

Holdenby, Northampton, England

Have at their American branch, at St. Thomas, Ont., under the management of C. K. Geary, a number of good big stallions, also several very fine fillies coming three years old, and safe in foal to some of England's leading sires. Address all communications to

C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

Write for prices and particulars.

Long-distance 'phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Hackneys, Clydesdales

I can sell you some good young Alberta Bred Stallions of both breeds that will make you money and give satisfaction. Buy at first cost—come and see them.

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

Clydesdales and Hackneys

fresh, sound, good.

The best money could buy in Scotland.

Prices Right. Easy Terms.

W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports Pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans. If you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

The Shorthorn Herd

of Poplar Park Farm

is now headed by Marquis of Marygold, the senior champion bull at Brandon, Regina and Calgary this season. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

W. H. English & Sons Harding, Man.

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50 head of January and February pigs for sale. Ready to ship end of March.

3 Prize winning Boars for sale, one a Berkshire yearling.

Address—OLIVER KING

Wawanesa, Man.

Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

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If taken now we will sell bulls and heifers of all ages at prices to correspond with the present times. We have ten Yorkshire boars and several sows also for sale. In Berkshires we have three excellent yearling sows. All sows will be bred to the best of boars if the purchaser desires. Write for prices and terms. WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

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Size	Price dozen.	50 Tags.
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	\$1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	\$1.00

Cattle sizes with owner's name and address, and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers. Sample and circular mailed free. Get your neighbors to order with you and get lower price.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Clendenning Bros.

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YORKSHIRE HOGS

A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

Shorthorns 3 Young Bulls
20 one and two-yr. Heifers

Clydesdales 4 grand young studs

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Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMOTA, Man.

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HERD OF

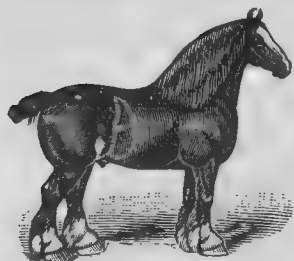
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred sows. Prices reasonable.

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Brandon, Man. and Weston, Ont., Importing Barns

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Importer of Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions. Ranging in ages from 3 to 5 years old. Clydesdales weigh from 1800 to 2100 lbs. Percherons from 1800 to 2100 lbs. I have on hand the best barn of Stallions of breeding age that ever was in one barn in the Northwest for sale. Bred from the best families of their respective countries. Hackneys, some of them stand 16 hands high, with the best of action. I am overstocked and will sell cheap. Write and come and see my stock before you buy, will save you money. The best is none too good and I have the good ones. Terms to suit. For further particulars write:

J. B. HOGATE, BRANDON, MAN.

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SHORTHORN BULLS

Good Breeding combined with Good Individual spells prepotency, which means a successful sire. Write for Bull Catalogue.

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Station: Brooklin, G. T. R.

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Nothing But The BEST Importation of Clydesdale

I am prepared to offer for sale more H. & A. Society winners than any other importer in America consisting of such horses as Moncrieff Marquis and Baron's Charm, both first prize horses at the Highland Society's Show; the latter a full brother to the noted Benedict; Acme the 8th, best breeding horse in Scotland this year, and Rozella the 22nd, best breeding horse in Scotland last year, both Highland Society winners; Medallion a full brother to Silver Cup that was twice Champion at the Highland Society's Show; the premium horses Ardlethen Geldsmith and Abbey Fashion. There are beside these a number of choicely bred 1, 2 and 3-year-old stallions of exceptional merit; thirty in all. Prices will be found most reasonable and within the reach of all.

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12th STREET, (Box 483) BRANDON

MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie

Importers and Breeders of

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A. Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, and Shropshire Sheep.

A new importation of 32 stallions and 6 females just arrived. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 45 Stallions and 30 Mares and Fillies sold since January, 1907. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.



Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

JOHN G. BARRON

Fairview, C. N. R. Station.

Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

HOME STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares FOR SALE

Large Number of Imported Clydesdale Horses always on hand.

John Horne, Home Farm, Regina.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

HITCHING OXEN FOUR ABREAST.

1. Would you kindly let me know what is the best feed for oxen, to get them into shape for spring work? I have been informed that whole grain (oats) is bad for their wind. 2. What is the best way to hitch up 4 oxen to a sulky plough? 3. Would two bushels of oats to an acre be thick enough to seed?

C. E. M.

Ans.—1. If the animals are in thin flesh and you want to get them up into shape, an ordinary grain ration, say oats ground with barley and wheat bran, are alright. For oxen engaged in heavy work, it is necessary in feeding them to supply considerable nitrogenous matter in the grain feed, hence oats, ground or unground mixed with bran is a good combination. We do not think that whole grain is bad for the wind.

2. We would think they ought to work alright hitched either abreast or tandem like horses. If any reader knows a good way we would be pleased to have him explain it.

3. Oats are usually sown somewhat thicker than this. We have seen good crops harvested from sowing a bushel and a half to the acre, and have seen men sow four or five bushels on the same area. Three would be better.

KNUCKLING.

One colt, 2 yrs old, in good condition knuckles over on front fetlocks in both legs. Has been that way for two months or so. What would bring it on and what is best cure?

Sask.

J. M. B.

Ans.—Knuckling over is a symptom of a diseased condition of the tendons and ligaments of the leg, or, as is often the case, a sign that something is wrong with the feet. The horse will try to relieve the feet of the weight of the body by leaning forward, which position forces in that direction the cannon bone (long bone just above the fetlock joint, while the short bones below slip backwards, bringing about a partial dislocation of the joint. If this condition is allowed to remain unattended for any length of time, the tendons and ligaments become so changed in structure from the continued inflammation, that they—the tendons and ligaments—shorten and the knuckling becomes permanent.

In the first place, attend to the feet—see that they are properly pared down to their natural size and shape. Continue to pare them down every four weeks. If this does not give relief in, say, a week or ten days, clip off the hair from the feet up to just below the knees, and well rub in for twenty minutes each leg the following blister: Powdered Cantharides 4 drams, Biniodide of Mercury 4 drams, lard six ounces. This will be sufficient for both legs. Tie his head up for 48 hours so that he cannot reach the blistered parts with his mouth; at the expiration of this time, wash off with warm water and soap and smear with vaselin every 3 days. Repeat blister in 3 weeks if necessary. Give him a summer's run at grass.

PAYMENT FOR HORSE.

A sells mare to B for \$140. B paid \$75 cash, the balance to be paid in the fall, no note being drawn up. B trades mare for horse, now A is trying to get the balance due on the mare, and C bought the mare recently. Can A seize the mare? If so, how shall C get what he paid for the mare? Must A have an order from magistrate before he can touch the mare?

Man.

H. S. L.

Ans.—A must look to B for the balance of his money and if he cannot get a settlement he should bring suit and get judgment against B. A has no claim on the mare now nor should C be concerned about the matter.

A BOY'S WANTS ARE MANY UNTIL YOU GIVE HIM



STEVENS

It keeps him out of mischief—and out of doors where he can develop muscle, nerve, red blood and manliness.

Write for 160-page Catalogue—tells all a man or boy should know concerning firearms. Illustrates and gives prices. Send 5 cents to pay postage.

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Little Scout, Stevens-Maynard, Jr., Crack Shot, Little Krag, Favorite.

Perfect in workmanship. Straight shooting and hard hitting. If your dealer can't give you the genuine, notify us.

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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

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Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

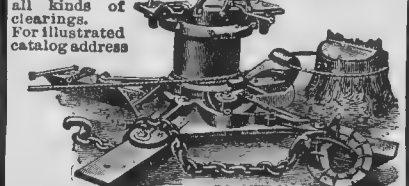
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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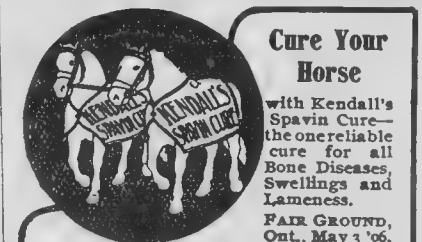
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Self-anchoring and Stump-anchored. Something new. Pull an ordinary stump in 1½ minutes. 1 to 5 acres at a setting. Different sizes to suit all kinds of clearings. For illustrated catalog address

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Right on time Right on quality Right on price

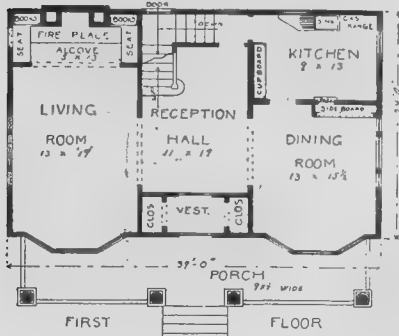
ESTIMATES. . . CHEERFULLY GIVEN. . .

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

GOSSIP

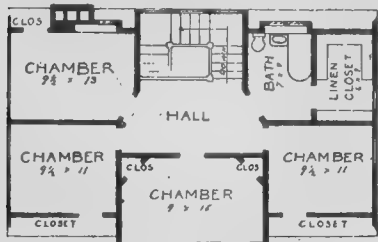
A POPULAR AND CONVENIENT HOUSE.

This is a very popular style of house and from either the architect or layman's point of view may be considered perfect in every detail. The plans show an unusually convenient arrangement of living room, dining room and kitchen, while the bedrooms upstairs are planned



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

and arranged as we have seldom seen the equal of. The plans cannot convey an adequate impression of the appearance and superb substantiality of this house. It is fully illustrated in



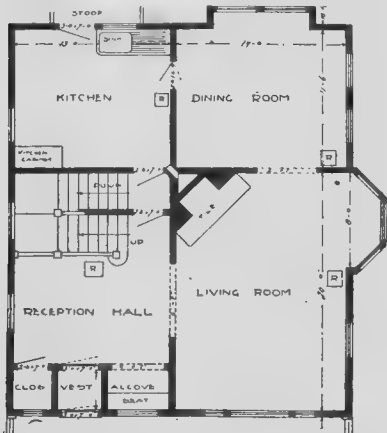
SECOND FLOOR

UPSTAIRS ARRANGEMENT.

the Book of Designs for sale to readers through this office.

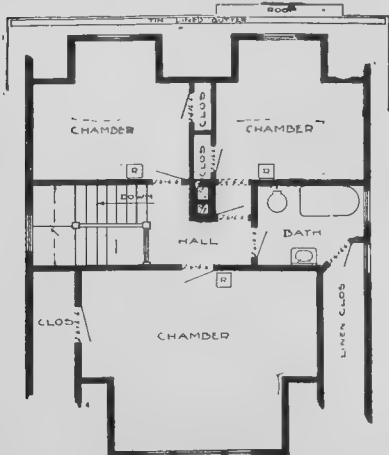
ANOTHER POPULAR DESIGN.

Conveniently arranged rooms combined with an exterior that bespeaks comfort and culture is what the average man is looking for in a house design.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN, NOTE THE WIDE HALLWAYS.

The plans here illustrated are of a house which seems to us to combine these required features to the greatest extent possible. We particularly like the ample hallways in both these



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

designs. Too many men, farmers especially, when they set out to build a house or choose a design suitable for their requirements, look for something with the largest area of room space for the size of the house and refuse everything in which more than a few square feet is given over to the important purpose of providing a hall. Now to our mind there is no point in house construction, or designing, worthier of greater consideration than the proper planning and laying out of the hall. It should be as large as the dimensions of the house will permit whilst maintaining other rooms in due proportion. Nothing gives a richer interior effect than a wide substantial hall with the stairway rising from it as in these two designs.

AT WHAT AGE SHOULD BREEDING STOCK BE PURCHASED?

Hoard's Dairyman in answering a reader's question as to whether it would be better for him to purchase an eight-year-old bull and a ten-year-old cow, both of which are of known merit as breeders and producers, and may be procured at extremely favorable prices, in preference to buying a young bull and heifer calf for three or four times as much, takes occasion to offer some advice in the matter of buying breeding stock and advances the following advantages of buying stock, for dairy purposes especially, while they are young:

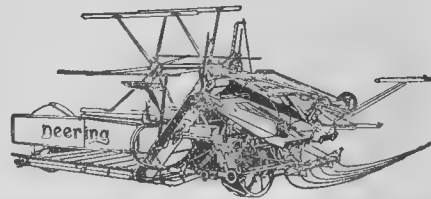
(1) The cost of transportation is much less. (2) The new owner has the chance that belongs to every one, of wisely developing the capacity of the heifer especially. There is a great deal to this point, and we have never been satisfied with the estimate farmers place upon it. As we have said many times before, the cow is made or unmade very often in the first two years of her life. Therefore the younger the heifer is when she comes into a skilled man's hands, the greater the opportunity for developing her milking qualities. (3) With cattle especially, there is great value in getting them established, and wanted as early as possible to the farm where they are to do their work. This applies to both male and female. A comfortable, pleasant home means a great deal to cattle in the way they answer back at the pail or in progeny.

THE DECLINE IN BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

A further decline in the area of the United Kingdom under crops and grass is shown by the agricultural returns for 1907, which the Board of Agriculture has just published. The total acreage is 46,998,000, as against 47,193,000 in 1906, and the decrease has been contributed to by all three countries. Increasingly greater proportion is permanent grass, as opposed to arable land. There is a falling off in the area under wheat, barley and rye and an increase in that under oats, beans and peas. The acreage devoted to most of the root and other crops also exhibits a decrease with the exception of man-gold and small fruit. The continued attention paid to the cultivation of fruit is an excellent sign, and since 1897 the area of orchards and small fruit gardens has increased from about 295,000 to 309,000 acres. Only 21 per cent. of agricultural land is in holdings of less than five acres—allotments are not included in these returns—and not more than 12 per cent. of the land is occupied by owners themselves. The rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales is about £23,700,000, and the gross income derived from land in Great Britain, according to the income tax assessments, is about £42,434,000. The number of horses and cattle is smaller, but sheep and pigs show increases, especially the latter. The total number of horses is 2,089,000, of cattle 11,628,000, of sheep 30,011,000 and of pigs 3,967,000. The quantity of sheep is the largest since 1902 and of pigs the biggest since 1904. The number of horses was lower in 1903 and of cattle in 1904. Apart from the ominous decline of horse breeding, the outlook for the stock-raising industry generally is satisfactory. — London Daily Financial Times.

THE DEERING

GRAIN CUTTING WITHOUT INTERRUPTIONS



WHEN the grain is ripe you want the work of harvesting to go right along. You cannot afford to be annoyed by breakages and delays.

Breakages and tinkering with the knottor or other parts to get them to work right means more than vexatious delays. It means expense and it may mean that you will not get your grain harvested in good condition.

The Deering binder comes nearer giving you insurance of uninterrupted work than any machine you can buy.

What can be more satisfactory to the grain grower at the beginning of harvest than to have a machine he knows he can depend upon?

The Deering binder is such a machine. It has stood the test in thousands of harvest fields.

It is not only dependable and

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated)

right working but it harvests all the grain. It handles tall and short, light and heavy, down and tangled grain all to a nicety and with least possible loss. Machines are made in 5, 6, 7 and 8-foot cuts. In addition to grain harvesting machines the Deering line includes binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers, corn machines and knife grinders. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, feed grinders, wagons, sleighs, and manure spreaders.

For all particulars call on the local Deering agent or write to any of the following branch houses for catalog:

You Might as Well be Deaf and Dumb



These days, as to be without a telephone service.

A telephone in your house is just as much needed as a stove for cooking purposes.

Think what it means to have a telephone in your home—think of being able to speak with your friends at any time during the day or night—of being able to summon a doctor in case of sickness—or, in an emergency, being able, in a few seconds, to communicate with your neighbors, besides the many other uses to which it can be put.

A telephone service can be installed at a small cost anywhere—in a town, village or farming district and once the telephone is paid for, it belongs to you.

Write to-day for some of our literature about the convenience of telephones, the ease with which they can be installed, the cost of building them, and other important information.

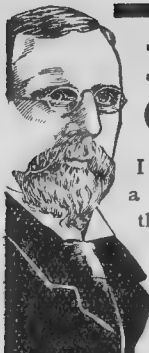
Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG

Use address nearest you.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
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GILSON
GASOLINE
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For Pumping, Cream
Separators, Churns, Wash
Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL
Ask for catalog—all sizes
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 107 York St. Guelph, Ontario.

Hardy Trees & Plants
We Grow Them. Sell Direct and
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
CATALOG FREE.
STRAND'S NURSERY
R. F. D. 11 Taylors Falls, Minn.
Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

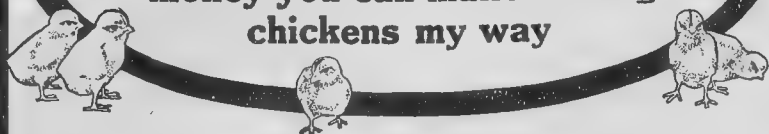


I want to sell you a Chatham Incubator, on time

I know—have positive proof—that you can make money with a Chatham Incubator. It takes just a little of your time—time that you won't miss from your other occupations. Your wife, daughter or son can do all that is required—and the profits are sure and certain.

You are overlooking one of the best money-making branches of your business if you are not raising poultry right.

Let me send you the proof of the big money you can make raising chickens my way



You can make more money raising chickens with a Chatham Incubator than with any other make.

I know that you can make more than its cost out of it before you have to pay me one cent on my special easy-payment plan.

I want you to write me to-day asking me to prove these statements.

I will at once send you my 1908 Booklet which

tells all about the Chatham Incubator and a book-

let of letters showing what it has done for hun-

dreds of people in both Canada and the U.S.

I will send you the booklet, the letters and my

special price—on time.

It is the fairest, easiest-for-you offer ever made.

I want you to write for it to-day, because I know

that the sooner you get the facts the sooner you

will be making more money out of poultry.

Will you write me to-day? A post card will do.

To save time address my nearest office.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Brandon, Man.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Calgary, Alta.

D. Hammond, Box 194, Victoria, B.C.

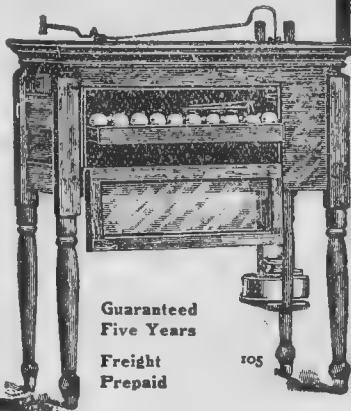
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Manson Campbell, President

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.

Dept. 25 Chatham, Ont.

I also have a shipping warehouse at Halifax, N.S.



Guaranteed
Five Years
Freight
Prepaid

"HINGE-STAYS" MAKE DILLON TWICE AS STRONG

Short, stiff, hard, steel wire stays make a "hinge-like" joint at every lateral wire on the Dillon fence. These "Hinge-stays" give our fence a greater degree of elasticity—enable it to withstand greater strain. They act like, and really are, hinges—make our fence swing or spring back into shape after receiving a heavy blow, or the unusual pressure caused by a furious bull or other animal endeavoring to push his way through to freedom. Catalogue tells more about this "twice as strong" fence.

The Owen Sound Wire Fence Co., Limited,
Owen Sound, Ont.

DILLON HINGE-STAY FENCE

PAGE WHITE FENCES

Get the Best. Styles for Lawns, Farms and Ranches. Made of high carbon wire, galvanized and then painted white. Tougher and stronger wire than goes into any other fence. Get 1908 prices and illustrated booklet.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED
Largest fence and gate manufacturers in Canada.
WALKERVILLE TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

Artistic and General Printers

SPECIALTIES: Business Cards, Invitation Cards, Artistic Circulars
Wedding Cards, Invoices, Memorandums and Receipt Books.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg
14-16 Princess Street

CLYDESDALE SALE AT BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.

Messrs. D. Gunn and Son, sold last week at their farm near Beaverton, Ont. a bunch of imported, Canadian bred and grade mares at figures which abundantly prove that horses are going to sell at good prices this spring. Teams of pure bred mares sold for as high as \$880 and grade mares for \$300 each. Buyers seemed willing to pay good prices for the right kind of horses and the general opinion seems to be that the demand for pure bred stock in the East this season will be more active than usual. Already there is a big scrambling going on for workers.

The following prices were paid:

Abigail (imp.) (9040), 1904, to Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda.....	\$430
Quakeress (imp.) (18771), to T. H. Legg, Temperanceville.....	315
Dunrobin Belle (imp.), 1905, to G. A. Brodie, Beaverton.....	195
Trilby (imp.) (11206), 1901, to Robt. Miller, Stouffville.....	260
Dunrobin Dolly, 1906, (9010), to G. A. Brodie.....	105
Liby (imp.) 1903, to R. M. Holtby, Manchester.....	305
Blossom (imp.), 1902, to Graham & Renfrew, Bedford Park.....	420
Dunrobin Katie, 1906, to R. Miller	120
Lady Derry (imp.), 1901, to Robert Miller.....	300
Scotland's Queen (imp.), 1905, to T. H. Legg, Temperanceville ..	275
Fancy Fall (imp.), 1904, to W. R. Shields, Mt. Pleasant.....	400
Dainty Dame (imp.), 1904, to Andrew McKay, Woodville.....	265
Dunrobin Maid, 1906, to R. McEachren, Argyle.....	235
Dunrobin Maggie (imp.), 1905, to F. Feasby, Uxbridge.....	345
Lady Cexhill (imp.), 1904, to Graham & Renfrew.....	290
Jeannie Holmes (imp.), 1905, to John Harrison, Beaverton.....	310
Lavendar (imp.), 1901, to R. M. Holtby, Manchester.....	425
Lady Kinnear (imp.), 1905, to T. H. Legg.....	300
Lady Primrose, to W. J. Hodgins, Oak Ridges.....	225
Lady Cardross, to James Torrance, Markham.....	220
Lady Acme (imp.), 1902, to Robt. Miller.....	420
Rosilee (imp.), 1903, to G. A. Brodie, Bethesda.....	450
Loretta, 1902, to John Miller, Wilfred.....	175
Grades.	
Maud, 1903, to George Grant, Beaverton.....	300
Dunrobin Maude, 1 year, to Dunean	
McFadden, Balsoner.....	140
Summary.	
25 Clydes and grades, total.....	\$7225
23 Clydesdales totaled.....	6785
23 Clydesdales averaged.....	295
25 Clydes and grades averaged.....	289

CLYDESDALE STALLION IMPORTATION.

Mr. William Marshall, Namaka, Alberta has just purchased a trio of choice-bred Clydesdale stallions in Scotland. Concerning the horses the *Scottish Farmer* says:

These are Scotland's Heir (14352), Atlanta (13964), and Scotland's Motto (12353). The first named is a nice dark-colored horse, with beautiful head, back, and ribs, and the best of feet and legs. He is sired by that most successful sire Revelanta (11876), while his dam, Darling, is by M'Cuaig, and is full sister to the noted prize-winner Muirhouse Lily. Owing to an accident, she has never been shown, but she is thought to be an even better mare than Lily. Her dam, again, is by Darnley, (222). Atlanta, which was bred by Messrs. Cooper, Howford, Lanark, is a horse of the best of breeding, being by Hiawatha, out of Darling, by Baron's Pride. He is a big, handsome colt, a rich bay, with beautiful quality feet and legs, and fine shoulders and ribs. Scotland's Motto, which last year travelled the Biggar district, is also of the most fashionable breeding, as well as of high individual merit. His sire is the Baron's Pride horse, Baron Glasserton (10682), and his dam was by Galloway Chief, which is descended from the great Lochfergus Champion (449). Scotland's Motto was himself bred by Mr. Robinson at

Spramotor

for Whitewashing or Painting

Will apply any kind of paint or whitewash and spread it evenly and thoroughly. Will paint the largest barn in half a day.

Made in four styles and 36 sizes, at from \$10 to \$300.

Send for booklet H.

Agents wanted.

SPHAMOTOR CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
LONDON CAN.



The Song of the Hen

When a hen is contented she sings. When she sings she is ready to lay. When she lays regularly she pays a profit. And she is contented, sings and lays her daily egg almost as regularly as the day comes round when she receives a little of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

every morning. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). It does not take the place of the regular ration, but contains the tonic elements which make the ration available. It aids digestion, makes rich red blood and contains nitrates to cleanse the system. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is also a germicide and largely prevents disease. Endorsed by the poultry authorities of the country and

Sold on a written guarantee.
A penny's worth a day is sufficient for thirty hens.

1 1-2 lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.;
12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50.
Send two cents for Dr. Hess forty-eight page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Consumption Book FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 452 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

More Terrible Than War!

More terrible than war, famine or pestilence is that awful destroyer, that hydra-headed monster, Consumption, that annually sweeps away more of earth's inhabitants than any other single disease known to the human race.

"It is only a cold, a trifling cough," say the careless, as the irritation upon the delicate mucous membrane causes them to hack away with an irritable tickling of the throat. When the irritation settles on the mucous surface of the throat, a cough is the result. To prevent Bronchitis or Consumption of the Lungs, do not neglect a cough however slight as the irritation spreading throughout the delicate lining of the sensitive air passages soon leads to fatal results. If on the first appearance of a cough or cold you would take a few doses of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

you would save yourself a great deal of unnecessary suffering. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the life-giving properties of the pine trees of Norway, and for Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and all Throat and Lung affections it is a specific. Be sure when you ask for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to get it. Don't be humbugged into taking something else. Price 25 cts.

Miss Lena Johnston, Toledo, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for throat troubles after taking numerous other remedies, and I must say that nothing can take the place of it. I would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

WE SUPPLY

FROM OUR NURSERY

(In Fall or Spring)

Cottonwoods, Maples, Elm, Ash, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red Raspberries, Black Raspberries, Red Currants, White Currants, Black Currants, Gooseberries, and all kinds of Flowering Shrubs. A full line of Nursery Stock always on hand.

FROM GREENHOUSES

(All the year round)

Plants of all kinds. Cut Flowers—the very latest. Orders for Wreaths and Bouquets promptly and skillfully executed.

AGENTS WANTED

Send for our Catalogue, mailed you free

Moose Jaw Nursery Co. Ltd.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

TRAPPERS—FUR TRADERS

Ship your Furs direct to the World's Largest Fur Market, where prices are always highest. Write for our Latest Price List, giving highest prices for Furs and Pelts of all kinds from all sections. It's free.

MYERS-BOYD COMMISSION CO., St. Louis, Mo

Geo. F. Root & Robt. Page

are reserving May 6th, 1908, for a

SALE OF SHORTHORNS

at Spruce Bluff Farm, Red Deer, Alta. Advertisements and Catalogues later.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Beautiful Western Province

No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria. For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to

JOHN STEWART Land Agent

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for

Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists, 40c and \$1.00

LYMAN, BONS & CO.

MONTREAL



Newlands, Carlisle. These horses are rather above the average run of those exported, and should do much to enhance the ever-growing popularity of the breed in Northwest Canada.

* * *

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, an organization of 2,500,000 members has just completed arrangements to meet in Spokane, Wash., in September 1909. At least 2,500 delegates will attend

THE MILLER-GUNN SHORTHORN SALE.

This sale was held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on March 6th, the day following the Edwards-Drummond-White Sale. The attendance was large, buyers being present from all parts of Canada and from the United States. Prices realized were rather better than at the Edwards-Drummond-White auction and the absence of side bidding gave buyers a confidence which added materially to the success of the sale. In all, there were twenty-seven females sold for an aggregate of \$4,295, an average of \$159.70 each, and eight bulls for \$1,275, an average of \$159.33 each. The highest-priced female was Princess Royal 25th (imp.), consigned by Mr. Robert Miller and sold to John Shaw, of Harrisburg, Ill., for \$480. The highest, priced bull was Violet's Crown (imp.), also consigned by Mr. Miller, and sold to P. T. McGuire, of Tottenham, Ont., for \$295. Paul M. Brett, Regina, was a purchaser from the West, securing Fancy Undine at \$130. Another buyer from a distance was Mr. John Shaw, referred to above, who picked up nine animals at this sale and four at the sale the day previous. Prof. Day, Guelph, purchased a heifer for the College herd.

ALBERTA POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOW.

(Continued from page 1)

The following is a complete list of the awards made in the various classes. In addition to these regular prizes, good donations in special prizes were received. Space does not permit publishing more than the association's list of prize winners.

Wyandottes—White, Cock, 1st, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; hen, 1st, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 2nd, Francis Taylor, Edmonton; 3rd, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 1st, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 2nd, W. F. Cameron, Strathcona; 3rd, F. Taylor. Pullet—1, W. F. Cameron; 2, F. Taylor; 3, F. Taylor.

Silver Laced.

Cock—2, J. Thompson, Edmonton; 3, E. O. Andrews, Edmonton. Hen—2, J. Thompson, Edmonton; 3, J. Thompson, Edmonton. Cockerel—2 and 3, J. Thompson, Edmonton.

Partridge.

Cock—2, G. W. Lyne, Edmonton; 3, J. Thompson. Hen, 1, G. W. Lyne, Edmonton; 2, G. W. Lyne, Edmonton. Pullet—1, G. W. Lyne; 2, J. Thompson.

Golden Laced.

Cockerel—1 and 2, Knowles Bros., Edmonton; 3, W. Greene, Edmonton. Pullet—1 and 2, Knowles Bros., Edmonton; 3, W. Greene.

Columbian.

Hen—1 and 2, D. W. Frith, Calgary. Pullet—1 and 2, D. W. Frith, Calgary.

Plymouth Rocks.

Barred—Cock, 1 and 2, R. J. Manson, Edmonton.

Hen—1 and 2, R. J. Manson, Edmonton.

Cockerel—3, Jas. A. Stovel, Edmonton. 1 and 3, R. J. Manson, Edmonton. Pullet—1 and 2, R. J. Manson, Edmonton.

White—Cock—1, T. S. Mattison, Edmonton.

Hen—1 and 2, Knowles Bros., Edmonton. 3, L. Passmore, Edmonton.

Cockerel—1, Knowles Bros., Edmonton.

Buff—Cockerel—2, R. Barnes, Noyes Crossing.

Pullet—2 and 3, R. Barnes, Noyes Crossing.

DO YOU REALIZE HOW MUCH YOUR CROP DEPENDS ON YOUR GRAIN DRILLS?

YOU can see the effects of poor seeding from sowing time to harvest. Look to your machines and implements in time.

McCormick Drills and Tillage Implements commend themselves to Canadian farmers because they are specially built for Canadian soils. They afford the best guarantee of right working.

They give the best assurance of planting in all conditions of soil, drilling at the right depth and in the right amount, and of proper covering.

McCormick disk drills are always favorites where the field is trashy or covered with a heavy stubble. They are built to withstand rough usage. The wheels are big and strong. Both are drive wheels, and they insure a positive, even feed.

The frame is so staunch and rigid that it cannot twist or bend.

McCormick shoe drills are well adapted to seeding new, rooty or stony lands. When the shoe comes in contact with an obstruction the shoe yields until the obstruction is passed. The drill is equipped with a land measurer. Sows any kind of small grain.

Smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, scufflers, cultivators and land rollers are high-class tillage implements found in the McCormick line.

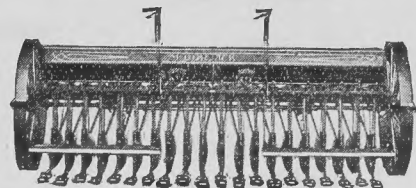
It will pay you to become acquainted with the McCormick line. You will find no drills or implements that will do more satisfactory work or that are more durable or more easily operated.

The nearest local agent will be pleased to demonstrate these machines or furnish any particulars desired. Ask him for catalogue or write nearest branch agency.

Western Canadian Branches:
Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask.,
Calgary, Alta.

INTERNATIONAL
HARVESTER
COMPANY OF
AMERICA
(Incorporated)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

THE one thing for which young folks leave home is amusement. If you give them the best form of amusement in their own homes, they will stay there. The best form of amusement is furnished by the Edison Phonograph. It sings the songs they like to hear, gives them the monologues and dialogues of clever comedians, plays the music they are fond of and renders waltzes that set their feet a-tripping.

Hear the new Phonograph with the big horn at the nearest Edison store, or write for catalogue.

WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.



YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL.

You Want Practical!

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

to develop that

Mineral, Oil or Water

proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to work satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.

Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Texas

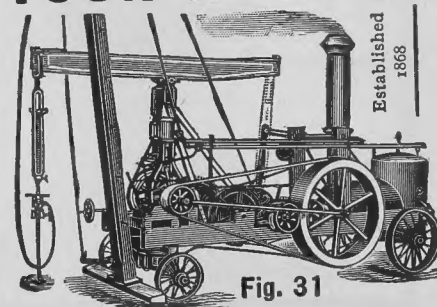


Fig. 31

Orpingtons.

Buff—1, J. T. Richards, Strathcona;
2, Dr. S. W. Frith, Calgary; 3, James
McCaig, Edmonton.

Hen—1, 2, and 3, V. T. Richards.
Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, V. T. Richards.
Pullet—1 and 2, V. T. Richards; 3, R.
Worsley, Edmonton.

Black R. C.

Hen—1, 2 and 3, Dr. S. W. Frith.

Leghorns.

S. C. Brown—Hen—1, F. Bishopric,
Edmonton; 2, W. F. Cameron, Edmon-
ton; 3, Mrs. F. W. Widdis, Edmonton.

Cockerel—2, and 3, W. F. Cameron.
Pullet—2 and 3, W. F. Cameron.

R. C. Brown—Hen—3, M. S. William-
son.

Pullet—3, M. S. Williamson.

S. C. White Cock—1, Mrs. W. H.
Heathcote, Edmonton.

Hen—1, 2 and 3, Mrs. W. H. Heath-
cote, Edmonton.

Cockerel—1, Mrs. W. H. Heathcote,
Edmonton.

Pullet—2 and 3, W. J. Williamson,
Edmonton.

R. C. White, Cock—3, F. Bishopric.
Cockerel—2, J. C. Noble, Strathcona.

3, F. Bishopric.

Pullet—1 and 2, J. C. Noble.

R. C. Buff—Pullet—1 and 3, Fk. H.
Hill, Clover Bar.

Pit Games.

Cockerel—1, Dr. S. W. Frith, Calgary.

Hen—1, Dr. S. W. Frith, Calgary.

Pullet—1, Dr. S. W. Frith, Calgary.

Cornish Indian Games.

Cockerel—1, Knowles Bros., Ed-
monton; 3, T. H. Golden, Edmonton.

Hen—1, 2 and 3, Knowles Bros.,
Edmonton.

A. O. V. Games.

Cock,—2, W. F. Mason, Edmonton.

Hen—2, W. F. Mason, Edmonton.

Pullet—1, W. F. Mason, Edmonton.

Rhode Island Red.

Cockerel—2, Albert Allen, Edmonton.

Pullet—1, Albert Allen, Edmonton.

2, V. M. Allyn, Edmonton.

Houdan.

Cockerel—1, Russell Williamson,
Edmonton.

Pullet—1 and 2, Russel Williamson,
Edmonton.

Cochins.

Buff—Cock—1, J. E. Lundy, Edmon-
ton.

Hen—1 and 2, J. E. Lundy, Edmon-
ton.

Cockerel—3, J. E. Lundy, Edmonton.
Pullet—1 and 2, J. E. Lundy, Ed-
monton.

Hamburg.

Black—Hen—3, E. O. Andrews,
Clover Bar.

W. C. Black Polish—Hen—2 and 3
Sam Wainwright, Strathcona.

Minorca.

S. C. White—Cock—3, T. H. Golden,
Edmonton.

Bantams.

Buff Cochins—Cockerel—1, Charles
Liscum, Edmonton.

Pullet—1, Charles Liscum, Edmonton

Golden Seabright.

Hen—1, I. J. Impey, Calgary.

Pullee—1, I. J. Impey, Calgary; 2,
Russel Williamson; 3, Russel William-
son.

Guinea Fowl.

Cockerel—1, M. J. Williamson. 2, Miss
Hull, Edmonton.

Pullet—1, M. J. Williamson; 2, Miss
Hull.

Pigeons.

Blue Checkered Homer—1, 2 and 3,
R. Worsley, Edmonton.

Black Checkered Homer—1, 2 and 3,
R. Worsley.

Special—Best Pair Pigeons (28), R.
Worsley.

Swallows.

1 and 2, J. J. Lavigne, Strathcona.

Rabbits and Hares.

Belgium Hares—1 and 2, F. Bishop-
rick, Edmonton.

Rabbits.

1, T. S. Williamson, Edmonton.

1, Dressed Poultry, Francis Taylor;
2, James McCaig.

1, Eggs, brown, A. H. Karron, 2, S. W.
D. Frith.

1, Eggs, light, J. M. Clark, 2, Mrs. W.
H. Heathcote.

Kootenay Lake Improved Fruit Land

Contains 20 acres, has a frontage on Kootenay Lake and is situated on the south shore about 2 miles West of Proctor. Proctor is the terminal point for the Canadian Pacific Railway from Nelson. It comprises a Railway depot, Hotel, Store, Post Office, C. P. R. Docks, and is in the midst of a good settlement. Proctor is situated at the mouth of the Kootenay Lake outlet, is quite a popular summer resort and is within one-half mile of the finest Salmon and Rainbow trout fishing grounds to be found in America.

The 20 acres offered for sale contain 15 acres of the very choicest fruit land, with the following improvements: Neat frame dwelling of 4 rooms, size, 16 x 22; Lean-to Kitchen, 15 x 15; a Good root-house and chicken house.

2½ acres thoroughly cleared and planted as follows:

10 Flemish Beauty pears,	8 Red Astrachans, apple,
5 Black Republican cherries	20 Duchess, apple,
5 Peach plums,	10 Spies apple,
5 Italian Plums,	10 Snow apple,
5 Yellow Egg Plums,	5 Mann apple,
9 Wealthy Apples,	50 Bushes black and red raspberries,
10 Yellow Transparent, apples,	½ acre strawberries,

These trees are four years old and are bearing fruit, and are in a fine healthy condition. Registered Water-right.

The farm gets the benefit of daily trains and Steam-boat service, and all its products in season can be shipped daily. Landing dock on adjoining property.

The whole farm presents a neat compact and stylish appearance and with its slight elevation above the water it affords its owner a beautiful and commanding view of Kootenay lake and all its traffic.

THE PRICE COMPLETE IS \$3000.00. Terms arranged.

TOYE & Co., Fruit Lands, Box 51, Nelson, B.

FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks
Three miles from New Westminster

Cleared land \$200.00 per acre

Uncleared „ \$125.00 „

Quarter Cash, balance very easy
Write at once

DOMINION TRUST CO. Ltd.

New Westminster, B. C.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

Job Printing

We have every facility for the quick Production of
High Class Printing. Catalog work Specializers.

The Farmer's Advocate, 14-16 Princess St. Winnipeg

EVERYBODY IS SICK OF DRUGS

You know you would rather do almost anything than take that nasty dope the doctor gave you. Why, it makes you sick to look at the stuff, and even the smell is nauseating.

Say, my friend, ever hear of Nature's cure? I've got it. It's electricity. It's the power that runs every organ of your body; which enables you to think, speak, or do anything else. It's the power that makes your heart pump blood, your stomach digest food and the various organs perform their functions like so many machines.

Drugs work against Nature. I'll tell you why. Your stomach is a generator of electricity. It supplies the power that runs every organ of your body including the heart.

You see, it is the action of the juices of the stomach upon your food that produces this electrical force, and when you fill your stomach with poisonous drugs they destroy these juices, consequently your stomach cannot create enough electricity for itself and other organs.

Just the other day a scientist in San Francisco talked over a telephone which received electricity from the stomach of a living man. That's proof enough that the body is electrical.

When Nature can't cure, it is because she needs aid. So many people have an idea that this aid is drugs. It's not; it is electricity. So if you will restore it to the body, pain and weakness will disappear.

When your stomach, kidneys, liver or digestive organs get out of order, it is because they lack the necessary electricity to enable them to perform their regular functions. The breaking down of one of these organs nearly always causes other troubles. Nature can't cure them, because your body hasn't enough electricity to do the work, so you must assist Nature by restoring this electricity where it is needed.

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It saturates the nerves with its glowing power, and these conduct the force to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and giving strength to every part that is weak.

Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It removes the cause of disease, and after the cause has been removed Nature will do the rest.

Go try them all; drugs, dope, patent nostrums and doctor's concoctions, and after you have found by experience that none of them will help you, then come to me and I'll cure you, Nature's way.

I've quit asking people to come to me first; to do so would save them many a dollar and lots of useless suffering, but experience is the best teacher and the only thing that will really convince a skeptical mind.

I used to prescribe drugs for my patients, just as much as any other doctor. I knew I was deceiving them when I told them I could cure with drugs. That's why I quit. The time is near when doctors who use drugs will have to abandon that system of treatment for the natural treatment, electricity.

Why, there's Prof. Osler, a world-famed scientist, who said recently that most drugs are worthless.

Dr. Albert Leffingwell, of the American Humane Association, says that the average length of human life would not be diminished by an hour if all the drugs of Christendom were dumped into the sea—barring, perhaps, half a dozen.

Electricity is nerve-food—nerve-life. It makes vigorous men out of weaklings.

I have the only successful method of applying electricity. It has taken me twenty years to perfect my appliance, and I know what I can do.

My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. Just put it on and turn on the current. There is no shock.

Now, wouldn't you rather wear my life-giving appliance while you sleep every night, and feel its glowing warmth pouring into you, and feel yourself taking on a new lease of life with each application, than to clog your intestines up with a lot of nauseous drugs? Surely. Try me.

I have only had the Belt on a few times, and the results are beyond my expectations. I am very glad I got your Belt as advised. I wouldn't take a good deal for it now. Wishing you every success,

ALEX. MCARTHUR, Carrol, Man.

Since I got your Belt in May, 1902, I have been a much better man. My health and appetite are good and I sleep fine. One of my best friends has worn the Belt for some time, and it has helped him very much, too. The Belt has been very satisfactory to me, on the whole, and you are welcome to use this if you wish. FRANK HABKIRK, Deloraine, Man.

Dear Sir—I have used your Belt for quite a while now and it has done me a world of good. I would not be without one if it cost double the price which you ask. I recommend it to everyone. JAS. S. BRYSON, Maple Creek, Assa.

Dear Sir—I am perfectly satisfied with the results from your Belt in my varicocoele. It has helped me a great deal. WM. K. THOMPSON, Minto, Man.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the belt, and you can use it on the conditions of

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Every sufferer should try Electricity. It is far cheaper than a course of drugging.

I GIVE IT FREE!

Get my 80-page book describing my treatment, and with illustrations of fully developed men and women, showing how it is applied.

This book tells in plain language many things you want to know and gives a lot of good, wholesome advice for men.

If you can't call, I'll send this book, prepaid, free, if you will inclose this coupon.

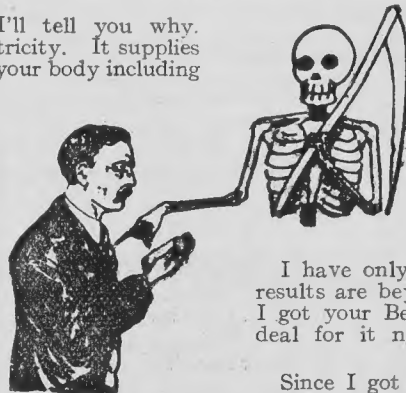
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Such books as those here offered are: one containing 72 plans of typical American homes, ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$5,000, or more or less than this according to finish and location. It sells for \$1.50. The other illustrating in the same way designs for 42 inexpensive bungalows and cottages with elevation drawings, etc., and sells for 25 cents.

These books are published by a reputable American publisher specializing in architectural publications. They are thoroughly up-to-date and will be found satisfactory in every respect. They may be ordered through this office

"Why so dejected, Baron?"

"Hard luck! Wife ran away with chauffeur—I'll never get such a good man again."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

An Oxford undergraduate was reciting a memorized oration in one of the classes in public speaking. After the first two sentences his memory failed and a look of blank despair came over his face. He began as follows:—

"Ladies and gentlemen—Pitt is dead. Fox is dead. Gladstone is dead." Then, forgetting, he hesitated for a moment, and continued, "and—I—I—I am beginning to feel pretty sick myself." *Lloyd's Weekly.*

"Johnny, you must comb your hair before you come to school."

"I ain't got no comb."

"Borrow your father's."

"Pa ain't got no comb, neither."

"Doesn't he comb his hair?"

"He ain't got no hair."—*Houston Post.*

FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED

NOT ONE PENNY IN ADVANCE OR ON DEPOSIT



Are you nervous and run-down? Are you gloomy and despondent? Do you feel the need of new strength? Are there weaknesses which exhaust your vital forces? Does your back trouble you? Have you Rheumatism, Constipation, Kidney, Liver or Stomach troubles?

If you have one or all of the above symptoms; if you realize that your strength is ebbing away; if you are not the man you should be, I offer you the world-famed Dr. Sanden Herculex Electric Belt, a remedy so safe and natural, so sure in its results, that I can afford to give it to you absolutely

FREE UNTIL CURED

Not a cent need be paid in advance or on deposit. All I want is some assurance from you that you will pay me when cured, and I will take all the risk. If the Belt

fails, return it and that will end the matter. I charge only the regular catalogue prices for the Belts on trial—in some cases only \$5. If you prefer to pay cash you get a liberal discount.

It is my great knowledge of electricity and its effect on the human system, gained through years of experience and study; also my success in restoring to health thousands of men and women in all parts of the world, that makes me so confident that I can do the same for you. Let me give you back your strength. Let me give you a perfect blood supply and circulation; a nervous system in harmony with the rest of your body; a stomach that will digest its food properly; a mind alert and active. Let me make you what you were intended to be—strong, happy, confident, brave—a satisfaction to yourself and the admiration of your friends.

If you have time and money to waste you'll probably try some of the many drug remedies, but you'll come to me in the end. Nearly every person I cure has used drugs without success. No one else has the confidence in his treatment to take your case on the same terms that I do. You can't possibly lose by it. This is no "money back" proposition. If you accept my trial offer you can keep your money in your pocket until cured.

If you need my help, let me take charge of your case at once. The Belt is worn comfortably about the waist at night while you sleep, filling the depleted nerve centres with new life and energy and curing while you sleep. It is the most scientific way of applying electricity.

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What Physicians Say:

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Prof. EDGAR L. LARKIN.

"I have long ceased to prescribe any drug for chronic insomnia and rely entirely on the well known effects of electricity on the nervous system."

DR. BERESFORD RYLEY,
London, Eng.

"Chronic Rheumatism will often yield to electrical applications when it has proved most obstinate to other forms of treatment." DR. LEWIS JONES.

"I can entirely confirm the favorable results of Benedikt, Gunther and others of the electrical treatment of constipation."

DR. EBB, the noted specialist.

"Attacks of Asthma have been stopped by electrical treatment."

DR. DAVIS.

"Badly nourished girls and women—who simply need toning up—do well under electricity, which is an excellent tonic."

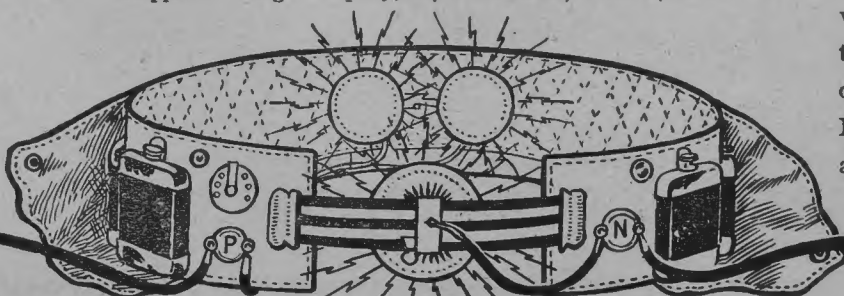
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SUPPOSE you take cold—or feel Rheumatism, Headache, Indigestion or a Nervous Attack coming on—or are suddenly afflicted with a pain or other illness! Instead of filling the system with poisonous drugs, put on

Dr. Lorenz's Electro Body Battery.

While you enjoy a refreshing night's sleep—this wonderful battery is pouring healthful, exhilarating, tonic electricity into every nerve, muscle and organ of your body. The instant you buckle the battery around your waist—new strength, new vitality, new life, enter the system. There would be no sickness if every home had one of these batteries and everyone used it at the first sign of poor health. Sold on easy payments if desired.

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Rheumatism—Sciatica
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Liver Trouble—Constipation—
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Make ALL Your Live Stock Pay Better

**COWS,
BEEF--
CATTLE,
HORSES**



**HOGS,
SHEEP
and
POULTRY**

Quit The Waste—Feed Right

About seven-tenths of the world's farmers throw more money out onto the manure pile than they put into the bank. How? Simply because their stock gets only a fraction of the possible good out of the feed that stock eats.

Cows, especially,—horses, almost invariably,—poultry, sheep, 'beef critters,' even hogs,—rarely get more than half the feed elements out of the feed YOU feed them. Not that they are ailing,—but they simply can't digest enough of what it costs you good money to get into their maws. Their digestions are sluggish, that's why—or their rations are not well balanced.

You know well enough that whether you grow the feed or buy it, it's MONEY,—hard, round dollars, that you do a lot of hard work to earn, year in, year out. Why, then, do you keep on throwing a fat slice of that money away?—as you do. Because you don't think it's possible to stop the waste? Is that it? Reckon it as part of the farming business?

It isn't. Feed your stock right and it will pay you better—far better. Feed it just as you have been doing, probably,—you ought to know how to feed your own stock, that's sure, BUT add to the feed twice a day a couple of cents' worth of



GREIG'S IMPROVED (AND GUARANTEED) CATTLE FOOD

No, it's no patent medicine. Nor is it drugs. Nor 'dope.' Nor a mere stimulant, that sends the stock ahead for a while and then has to be fed with a shovel to keep them thriving.

You feed Greig's with a teaspoon,—not a scoop.



This is what Greig's actually WILL do

Greig's is a botanical preparation, of roots and herbs,—no poisons in it, no chemicals. It is made from the combined prescriptions of the foremost veterinarians of the world,—practical stock growers, every one of them. AND—it is made with special knowledge of the conditions Canadian live stock live under. This is what Greig's actually WILL do,—or your money back, without a growl:—

Greig's WILL keep cows healthy, increase their milk flow, and raise the percentage of butter fat in the milk.

Greig's WILL keep horses active, on their feed, strong and vigorous, and their coats glossy and fine.

Greig's WILL get fattening cattle into marketable condition QUICKER and for LESS FEED than anything that ever was made.

Greig's WILL prevent Hog Cholera, and keep swine growing from

the day they're littered. It WILL fatten hogs QUICKEST of anything you can buy.

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Greig's special food for poultry,—“Greig's Improved Poultry Food,”—WILL make poultry grow from the start, get pullets to the laying age quickly, and promote egg laying in hens.

Greig's IS a real food, in the sense that it DOES make all the food any beast or fowl eats do ALL the feeding that food can. It regulates the whole digestive tract, tones the liver, keeps the organs in a healthy state and wards off disease.

GREIG'S IMPROVED REGULATOR is the same as the Food but FOUR TIMES STRONGER—very highly concentrated, so cheaper to feed. Many prefer it—less bulky. 3 POUND PACKAGE, 50c.; 12 POUND PAIL, \$2.

7 lb. Trial Box, 50c.

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